## Care of children at Frankfurt Airport



A mong the record figures which Frankfurt's Rhine-Main Airport can publish for the past year the figure 14,374 seems slight when it is considered that eight million passengers passed

But behind this statistic hides one of the nicest, most human parts of the whole comings and goings at the airport.

The figure is taken from the records of

It signifies that in the 365 days of 1969 no fewer than 14,374 tiny passengers were looked after by Sister Gretel, who along with five other nurses have taken care of the little ones troubles.

"In the summer in-season we have had as many 120 little visitors in our care. They come here for a few hours; maybe just for a minute or two. During this time their mothers tend to rush off and do some last minute shopping.

Sister Gretel, who has been in charge of the nursery for twelve years says: The

the nursery for twelve years says: "The littlest one was only a few weeks old.
"Or maybe those who have just come off a long gruelling flight will want to leave their tots here while they go and relax with a hot strong coffee. Between November and February things are a little

Nurses at the Frankfurt Airport nursery

can talk to their small charges in five languages. But if they have to look after a baby whose language they cannot speak sign language comes to the rescue. It is international.

The rooms where the children are cared for are pleasantly laid out with children's furniture, but there are also comfortable armchairs for attendant

It is obvious at first glance that children are really well looked after here.

Sister Gretel said: "Some times when

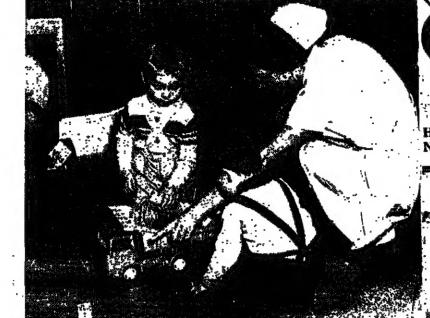
there is a delay to a flight, particularly American charter flights, we have had children here for two days at a time. They would go with their parents to a hotel at night and come back here the

tailored to the needs of the tots. Here nappies are changed and in the little kitchen bottles are warmed and meals

The sisters have a lot of understanding for parents who have to circle half the globe to be reunited with their families.

They do not kick up a fuss if the parents have not sufficient time to fill out the forms giving details of the child and the family, before leaving their child in the nurses' good care.

Sister Gretel said: "No one can run off and leave us holding the baby! If the tion Sister Gretel and the other nurses will move to it. parents seem to have been away for too Sister Gretel said: "The rooms there are long, we send out a message on the tannoy calling for them and if this brings no response we go out looking for them." bigger. We planned it all ourselves." (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1970)



tears when they are separated from their

Children and parents become attached

to the nursery. They send 'thank you'

letters to the nurses and often announce

future visits there. Sister Gretel said: "We

have pen friendships all over the world."

At the end of 1971 when the new

Reception Hall West comes into opera-

newfound friends so quickly!

The nursery at Frankfurt Airport.

The children who stay at the nursery quickly make contact with each other with the help of the nurses, playing and chatting together and often bursting into

bath in Haffkrug-Scharbeutz from appealed to the imagination of so many

baths to naturists!

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 31 March 1970 Ninth Year - No. 416 - By air

C 20725 C

## Erfurt meeting signifies first brave step on a long road



Raw bathing M any people could hardly believe their eyes and ears when the meeting between the two German heads of Topless and bottomless me was no mistaking the welcome cries of women will for the first timi wally Brandt!" over the loudspeaker and Federal Republic will be able to be press photos definitely showed the hand-the sea-water and natural wave swin shake between the two men that had

for weeks beforehand. Twice a week the local authorit. Something unimaginable for 25 long the Baltic coast will open the swa years has happened and no one will deny that 19 March 1970 represents a turning-There is one stipulation to this point. It will not, of course, reverse the ever. Men and women will baths a that preceded them either overnight or in a different times. matter of a few years but, it does point the way to a new direction in a changed international political landscape.

Willy Brandt himself noted the unusual quality of a summit meeting that had not been prepared down to the agenda in advance. In view of this risk it is small wonder that the meeting began with two prepared monologues. In many respects irreconcilable, they were eloquent evidence of the infinitely difficult task that needs to be solved in the years to come.

As was to be expected, Willi Stoph was largely content to refer to Walter Ul-

IN THIS ISSUE

**Wuppertal honours** 

Homage to Yvonna Georgi

Scientists at Düsseldorf discuss

Page 12

aspects of animal language

Springer and Bertelsmann

children exorbitantly highl

bricht's draft recognition treaty and to propose negotiations on it and it only.

Once again the differing views as to

what represents normalisation were voic-

ed only too clearly. Willi Stoph spoke in

terms of genuine equality and meant full diplomatic recognition. Willy Brandt re-plied that formal documents are not

Cooperate

Costs of illegitimate

TV series tell parents

the facts of life

Friedrich Engels

at Hanover

**EDUCATION** 

PUBLISHING

**BACK PAGE** 

## tion of the German people was un-ambiguous. But, and who would have

Another aspect was also clearly men-tioned in Erfurt. Speculation that the Berlin question would be left undealt

Stoph talked in terms of a constructive

enough to put relations on a genuinely normal footing. Ordinary people in both parts of Germany must stand to benefit, Stoph concentrated solely on the one

point, formal recognition Brandt, on the other hand, adopted a more flexible approach. He did without a treaty draft, establishing point-blank the unseverable link between formal recognition and recognition in practice.

Stoph had closely followed the debate West Germany, witness his observation that prominent representatives of the Bonn coalition were coming to realise that in the long run full recognition is

The Chancellor, well aware of the delicate division of labour between the government and parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner, insisted that the two parts of the country could not regard one mother as foreigners.

Admittedly, he argued, one German state cannot represent the other abroad. Chancellor Brandt's departure from the claim to a legal right to sole representathought it were possible but a short while ago, he was equally emphatic to Premier Stoph's face about the other side of the

"In my view," Brandt stated, "genuine normalisation must make a contribution towards overcoming frontier emplacements and walls within Germany. They symbolise the lamentable peculiarity of our situation."

with at the meeting proved mistaken. Precisely because West Berlin is an island within the GDR and because this geographical peculiarity of the wretched state of affairs in Germany calls for a clear solution there can be no question of a relaxation of tension without a return to normal in Berlin.

solution. If this was seriously meant it can, in view of the forthcoming Four-



Democratic Republic Premier Willi Stoph (right) pulled into the Erfurt station at a little before ten o'clock on the morning of 19 March. Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) was given a red carpet welcome. (Cartoon: Bernd Bruns/DER TAGESSPIEGEL, Photo: dpa)

power talks in Berlin, only mean the nclusion of a Berlin settlement.

Brandt's visit to Brfurt is an indication that the age of isolation or encirclement of the GDR in the Eastern Bloc is over. This was acknowledged by Stoph himself. Communications will continue at all four levels, in Moscow, in Warsaw, between the four Allies in Berlin and, last but not least, between the two German states.

It is as good as definite that there will be a secound summit this spring. Brandt's reference to the need for talks to be confidential is an indication of the seriousness with which the discussions are

On this occasion it will not be a question of an alibi for the non-materialisation of a return to normal but a matter of the return to normal itself. What, though, is a return to normal?

Coexistence, a commentator on Deutschlandsender, the East Berlin transmitter, recently noted, means struggle, combat in all spheres except on the battlefield. Chancellor Brandt, on the other hand, set out to plead for more peaceful competition. Erfurt was a first, courageous step on a long road.

Hans Schuster (Süddeutsche Zeltung, 20 March 1970)

### A new chapter in German history

Not long ago Federal President Gustav Heinemann issued a clarion call for the chapters in German history that deal with the people's struggle for freedom and human rights to be written larger than those dealing with warlords and power

In Erfurt on 19 March 1970 a new leaf was added to these democratic passages of German history. People of Erfurt spontaneously burst the bounds of government constraint and for a few moments off steam at the expense of the machinery of suppression.

Regardless whether their jubilation was

solely for Willy Brandt and the policy he represents or intended more as a demonstration in favour of the form of government he as Chancellor represents, elementary emotion was vented against the GDR regime.

This was no occasion for jubilation on our part. It was more designed to bring a lump to the throat of everyone who either himself experienced this moving spectacle or followed it on radio or elevision. It was both a moral tribunal and a demonstration of impotence.

The tragedy lay in Willy Brandt's gestures of appeasement. He immediately realised that not his heart but his politica common sense alone must do the talking. A word or a gesture for the public and he might have risked Willi Stoph bringing the meeting to an abrupt end.

Despite the Chancellor's self-control the incident will remain a thorn in the flesh for East Berlin. Bonn makes no bones about its anxiety that East Berlin may adopt an even more rigid approach as a result. The prospect of progress of any kind, slight as it was, has receded into the even more remote future.

The Erfurt demonstration fits perfectly into the sad German tradition of struggle for democratic freedoms, a tradition marked by more defeats than victories.
(Kislar Nachrichten, 20 March 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

## One of the world's top ten

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time. in 1963; by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Aligemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

Advertising representatives for U.S.A.:

I.N.T.A. International Newspaper and Trade Advertising, 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036, Tel. 212 581-3755

Advertising representative for U.K.:

AR International, Advertising Services Ltd, 7/9 Baker Street, London W.1., Tel. Welbeck 5407

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### Sportlight on East Europe conferences

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

A wave of bilateral conferences has been sweeping Eastern Europe to a degree seldom equalied in the past. At the moment Poland and Hungary are the prime movers but they are by no means the only countries taking part in this

In geographical terms the zone of mutual visits extends from Moscow to Warsaw, from Warsaw to Prague, from Prague to Budapest and from Budapest to

Foreign Minister Janos Peter of Hungary started the ball rolling by paying Warsaw an official visit. After discussion with all leading politicians in the Polish capital he had a number of most interesting comments to make at a press con-

Close diplomatic links between the two countries had evidently been forged with two aims in mind, the one dealing with East-West relations, particularly those with this country and the Common Market, the other with improved coopera-

At the Warsaw press conference Peter made it clear that Hungary would welcome agreement between Bonn and Warsaw on the Oder-Neisse line because an agreement would make it easier to put relations between Budapest and Bonn on a normal footing.

Were the talks between Bonn and Warsaw to come to an unsuccessful conclusion, prospects of Budapest and Bonn coming to an agreement would be gloomier, he noted, even going so far as to maintain that the effect on relations with other socialist countries would be extremely critical.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister's views on the concept of a European security conference were also most interesting. All European countries must show willing, he felt. Peter accordingly talked in terms of a protracted, complicated process in the course of which several conferences

welve months ago the Warsaw Pact

Budapest appeal for an all-Buropean se-

· curity conference. Apart from Finland's

readiness to hold the conference in Hel-

sinkl and the agreement reached among

Warshw Pact Foreign Ministers in Prague

use of force and economic cooperation

were to be the items on the conference

last November that renunciation of the

no nearer to being held; the table with

At the beginning of the year Bastem Bloc sources were of the opinion that

preparations for the conference had made

first half on 1970. This is no longer the

case. Proposals for minor conferences to

precede the delayed major deliberations

are gairling ground.

Not long ago Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter even went so far as to

comment, significantly enough, that even if the European security conference were not held the task of finding new ways and

neans of safeguarding peace in Europe

h progress that it could be held in the

I made what came to be known as the

would take place, possibly leading to the emergence of a permanent institution.

These and similar topics are the subject of the present talks in Moscow between Hungarian Premier Jenö Fock and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, priority probably being given to problems of Eastern European economic integration.

Of late Budapest has made a number of attempts to reactivate and modernise the sluggish machinery of integration. In addition a number of issues relating to bilateral economic ties on which agreement could not be reached at a lower level require clarification.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has made an astonishingly swift recovery from the cold that prevented him from conferring with Egon Bahr of the Chancellor's Office in Bonn and is at present in Bratislava for talks with the Czechs and Slovaks.

There are two reasons for the visit. Gromyko is to settle the details of the new friendship pact with Czechoslovakia that is coremonially to be signed at the beginning of May. The old treaty, negotiated by Stalin and Benes during the war, is well outdated from the viewpoint of Soviet hegemonial interests.

The Soviet Foreign Minister is also to clarify prospects of Czech participation in with Bonn in discussions with talks Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Marko.

Prague has recently again come out in favour of talks with Bonn. It looks as though the hardliners who advocate a tough approach both at home and abroad have for the time being been forced into the defensive by advocates of a more pragmatic approach."

Economic specialists are afraid that unless they work on relations with this country thomselves they will be outstripped by the others and derive no benefit whatsoever from any talks with

The latest item in the present found of talks is the visit to Warsaw by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhlykov. Bulgaria has so far stood on the sideline and viewed Polish and Hungarian activity rather sceptically.

It now looks as though Sofia too is coming to feel that Bulgaria must play some part in the general process of detente and not concentrate solely on the Macedonian question.

For Polish leader Wladysiaw Gomulka, on the other hand, nothing but good can come of Bulgaria as well as Hungary supporting talks between Warsaw and Alexander Korab

Security conference

still a slow

mistic propaganda, no longer

100-per-cent convinced that its projected

conference will come about? There can

certainly be no doubt that arguments and

Kremlin's pet project prove.

The only few factor is the cautiously

voiced idea of a European security con-

ference as a permanent institution similar

to, say, the Organisation of American

States. The obvious drawback is that the

United States could not be a permanent

member, which would leave the Soviet

Union, as the most powerful military

force, in an unassailable position of lead-

ership,
Without a doubt the beginning of an

intra-German dialogue, and direct talks

between Bonn and Warsaw and Moscow

dould remain wars we played a large part in making the large the Warsaw Pact, despite opti- Eastern Bloc itself relegate the problem

starter

(TAGESSPIEGEL, 18 March 1970)

#### Smoke signals from Budapest TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Of late Hungarian Foreign Minister intervened as soon as the exchange ambassadors between Bonn and B. desire for normal relations with Bonn with striking frquency: first in interviews, then on a short visit to Brussels and now on his recent visit to Poland.

This is by no means the first time Hungary has shown interest in relations with this country. As long ago as 1956 the government of the time hinted that it was interested in an exchange of ambassa-

In 1956 Bonn was not interested, and by the time Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc had undergone a change Budapest was no longer interested, or to be more precise, no longer in a position to

This country has had a trade mission in Budapest since 1963. It was the second of its kind to be set up by the Federal Repubic in Eastern Europe and was evidently intended to be the nucleus of a future embassy. The example of Rumania, with whom Bonn has full diplomatic relations, shows that this calculation was not altogether mistaken. But the Bucharest model does have its drawbacks.

When, at the end of 1966, the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats in Bonn set about further expanding relations with Eastern Europe negotiations took place in a number of capi-

Agreement was most swiftly reached with Rumania but the Soviet Union

#### rest hit the headlines as a foreign success for the Federal govern Similar negotiations with Hungary,

31 March 1970 - No. 4

had made considerable progress, cr. he change of power in Bonn has not mly presented new tasks to a new Since 1956 Hungary's foreign Povernment, but also confronted all leeway has been marginal. Unlike holitical parties with new problems. bouring Rumania the Hungarian kinis article studies the question of ship has forgone independent from these problems will affect the policy concepts in favour of green ganisation, structure and work of mestic flexibility. In 1967 Budspriarties represented in the Bundestag accordingly to bow to the Kreminian examine the problem we have and relations between Bonn and scanterviewed the new national party

Since then there have been a numbrocrats, Volrad Daneke. remained unchanged. changes in the political landscar

Eastern Europe. Hungary may discently the Free Democrats parliator that of the Soviet Union but him a mentary executive committee gave consent to bilateral contacts between members a manifesto of the party's dividual Western and Eastern comims and projects up to the next elections has provided Budapest with more in 1973. It outlines organisational mearoom in dealings with Bonn. . . sures to be taken by party headquarters

As talks between Bonn on the one in Bonn.
and Moscow, Warsaw and East Bedi. The FDP has a crying need for this the other progress Hungary is benefined it lost a third of its voters on 28 be interested in an exchange of September 1969, the last general election this country loo. The fortherion, and as a result of its coalition with visit of Foreign Trade Minister Bighte SPD it has lost a number of members place in indication. The interest and supporters who ware available to clear indication of this interest and supporters who were available to would do well to register the wack the party in its Opposition days. One advantage has come from the signals from Budapest.

(Handelsblatt, 16 Martchangeover, however. Now that the form-if party executive secretary Hans Friderich has become a state secretary in Mainz, a

Sweden is on the horns of a dimension with a state secretary in Mainz, a sweden is on the horns of a dimension has taken up his post who is not the Palme administration should member of the Bundestag. He therefore, little compunction about accepting an devote all his time and energy to of the stipulations of the Theory anisational matters, of the stipulations of the Theory anisational matters, of the postulation of the postulation of conditions of the postulation of conditions of conditions and conditions of conditions and conditions and conditions and conditions and conditions are conditions and conditions and conditions are conditions. coordination of opinion-making and Unlike Switzerland, whose neutralarty spirit" within the FDP.

historic fact, and Austria, on . (Deneke has diplomas in accountancy, neutrality was forced, Sweden hasocial science and journalism and was sciously opted in favour of neutralibuce a Bundestag member.)
has no intention of abandoning its On account of the great work pace in

Stockholm would nonetheless like government team FDP ministers
Stockholm would nonetheless like government team FDP ministers
Stockholm would nonetheless like government team FDP ministers

come to a binding understanding will Common Market. Only protracted complex negotiations will reveal wis.

or not this involved aim is feasible.

(Handelsbiatt, 16 March singer, it is rumoured, is thinking of retiring, but he is trying to bring the

gossipmongers who say so into discredit.

He has flatly denied reports that he give up his office as Chairman of the CDU before his term of office runs put. He has called this idle chit-chat, pure invention and malicious gossip and con-tests the idea that he has been goaded into retirement by anyone in the party

> When it is considered that the so-called istirement decision has been backed up by members of the CDU when it has been brought to the public's attention we gain a good impression of what the situation is

At the last CDU party congress Kiesinger promised pathetically, that he would serve the party to the limits of his energy

All orlicles which THE GERMAN Report He would have to be considered as a reprints are published in cooperation of Catifidate for the Chancellorship again, aditoriol staffs of leading nempopers at although many party colleagues are cast-plete translations of the original leading ing doubt on this idea.

way shridged or editofelly reduced any country that the CDU can well do with-la all correspondence please seeks you the country two years before the Bundestag acripiles number, which appears on the supply two years before the Bundestag to the right of your eddent. Sections, is a high-level split in the party.

and Josef Ertl as well as their parliamentary state secretaries have hardly ever managed to take stock of their Party's structure and inform the FDP sufficiently of the background and intentions of their policymaking.

Volrad Deneke peps up the Free Democrat

party organisation

Deneke, who was once editor-in-chief of Arztliche Mittellungen (Medical Bulletin) and is author of a book entitled Gesundheitspolitik (Health Policies), is the first man who has ever prescribed a massive shot in the arm to get the party

He has said that it is necessary to reconcile four levels in the party structure, the party, its Bundestag members, the Federal state organisation and the liberal peripheral organisations such as the Young Democrats, the Friedrich Nau-mann Foundation and the Theodor-Heuss Academy.

Now these different branches of the

Democrat movement as a whole are linked by a carefully worked out system of meetings and joint schemes that bring about personal contact and are of great help to the party.

Under this scheme there are weekly conferences at the Bonn headquarters as well as coordinating meetings with everybody in the party responsible for public work. In addition to this there are now monthly meetings of Federal state party executive secretaries, quarterly sessions of parliamentary party chiefs and the work carried out by the eight Federal expert committees and three commissions.

Deneke's problem is how to organise mass teamwork. The point of the schemes is to make the organisation fit the requirements of the people and not the people fit the requirements of the organisation.

A political party is after all not just a collection of functionaries, but in the case of the FDP, a group with about 100,000 members.

Deneke confesses: "This is a tricky job. We are still in the midst of our planning."

more personnel are needed: "I collect people — we are looking for more qualified people." The new party executive secretary is being quite frank when he says that the FDP is the poorest of all parties, and is

trying to get by on a shoe-string.

Apart from this there is a great fluctuation of personnel as a result of the 

firms that are not tied to the party." And

government setup.
In addition Deneke is looking for a new press spokesman since Roderich Schneider plans to join Springer's Welt am

Bonn journalists have noticed the gap in the party's information system. Whereas the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats flood them with tons of press releases news from the Free Democrats is

Deneke was asked how the image of the FDP will look in 1973 even with a better press release system and how will it fare n comparison with its gigantic partner

Deneke found the question rather su-perfluous. After all Scheel, Genscher and Mischnick paved the way for the current talks between State Secretary Egon Bahr and the Soviet Minister Andrei Gromyko with their visits to Moscow last year. And after all Minister of the Interior Genscher had made Karl Schiller's liberal economics policies possible.

Volrad Deneke stated further that it as logical for the FDP's thirteen men in the Bundestag to give their time to social welfare policies since the Free Democrats had already attained their short-term for-

eign policy aim.
On the question of how the Free
Democrats will look compared with the Social Democrats Deneke pointed out that there was an increasing number of undecided and floating voters which was partly as a result of the wave of democratisation in all age groups.
But he said: "The FDP has never made

things facile for its voters." Nor will it make things easy for them in the future. He has repeated that "liberals are in-dividualists" and this applies even in full awareness of the formula for its success in Federal Republic which says that ministers do the work and the Chanceller reaps the reward. Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 Merch 1970)

## **Olof Palme visits** Bonn

After the other Scandinavian countries this country was his first port of call as Premier, a fact that bears witness not only to the particularly good relations between our two countries but also to the importance Sweden attaches to the Rederal Republic in its geographical and political location between East and West.

In Bonn he discussed a whole range of

# Swedish Premier

wedish Premier Olof Palme, a more youthful figure than most, talked to journalists in fluent. German on the conclusion of his discussions in Bonn.

topical international issues but Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc and the Common Market were the most salient

of the European security conference to a

more minor role. In Moscow and other Warsaw Pact

capitals there even appears to be a grow-

ing, if not openly voiced feeling that the

fate of the security conference is largely

dependent on the outcome of direct talks

and negotiations with Bonn or, as a

Soviet diplomat in Vienna put it, that the

new moves in Eastern policy by the

Brandt government have changed a much

Apart from approval in general terms

Moscow has yet to make specific progress

as regards the other countries called on to

attend the conference. America, Britain

and France remain sceptical about the

idea and at the forthcoming Four-power

talks on Berlin they will have an excellent

opportunity of seeing whether the Soviet Union is interested in generally accepta-

ble solutions or merely in a European

order to its own liking,
The road to an all European security

conference, it can only be concluded a

year after the original appeal, will

(Lübseker Nachrichten, 17 March 1970)

probably be long and thorny.

continual internal deliberations about the ber of former aspects of the conference.

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke FDITOR-IN-CHIEF **Eberhard Wagnet** ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Otto Hoinz

EDITOR: Alexander Anthony ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EPITOL Genttrey Ponny GENERAL MANAGER

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag Gabil. 23. Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 2 Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Tolez: 92-1633 Advertising-rates list No. Y Printed by

Krogers Buch- und Verlagsdrud Hamburg-Blankenese Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

like at present in the Opposition.

If he puts his promises into action, implements a sensible reorganisation of the Christian Democrats and can point to impressive successes after this year's pro-vincial assembly elections, as a mock-up election has shown may be possible, will be difficult for anyone in the party to usurp him in 1971. http://doi.org/10.100/

If Christian Democrat circles are stating made a useful contribution to the work

## **Kurt Georg Kiesinger pooh-poohs** retirement rumours

that Kiesinger will retire in 1971 and the of Christian Democrat organisations in general public is contending that he might the provinces and has he had success in retire at this year's party conference in the Bundestag? mural conducted after damburg it would appear that these marky must decide whether the lourishing ambitions in the bud.

phemerality and makes him appear a kind of tragic hero, who has had to subject himself to the Party and the grinding cogs of political laws.

Klesinger has repeatedly stated that he will continue in his office with full authority and decisiveness in leadership until 1971. At the same time he made it quite clear that he was not giving up all hope of carrying on after that date. It seems today that party colleagues are trying to steal the rug from under his

The CDU must weigh up whether Kurt Georg Kiesinger has used all his powers for the benefit of the party since the election disaster last autumn. Has he

Volrad Deneke -

But he considers it is still possible to

He is concentrating on the required

extension of work on political education

which is being prepared at the Naumann Foundation and the Theodor Heuss Aca-

demy. He is striving to set up weekend seminars and conferences for party ac-

tivists and considering how "alternatives

for a substantial improvement for all

written information for the party's chief

This demands improved techniques. De-

neke said: "Our organisation unfortunate-

ly lags behind in this respect." It needs a new organisation and division of labour

to which Deneke said: "In future we

must think more of giving contracts to

information officers can be created."...

reach a solution before the year is out.

utterances are an attempt to nip his still man they boosted as the chancellor be fore the last elections really corresponds Casting niggling doubts on his future in to their new progressive image. And they this way thwarts Klesinger's efforts to their new progressive image. And they show himself to be a powerful leader-type. It brands him with the mark of can do so before his time is up by their restance. niggling methods.

Even before Kiesinger never really gave a credible image of dynamism. His election campaign was rather like a period plece and after the election he was disturbed to discover his younger party colleagues' belief in progress and adjust himself to this new situation.

If the argument is raised that in 1973 Kiesinger will be too old to fill young electors with enthusiasm that is only half the story. Progressiveness is not a question of age. But Kiesinger has only himself to blame that he is so much identified with past that many voters will not trust him for the future.

Many CDU realists know this. They are well aware that Kiesinger even lost his

position at the top of the popularity polls to Willy Brandt...
Nevertholess it is astonishing that ru-

mours originating from sources within the party: have, been aimed: at the former chancellor at the very moment when the Christian Democrats have to contest five regional assembly elections at least.

Manifestly they fear that Kiesinger's staying power could be boosted en-ormously if the party achieves successes at these local elections. So at the risk of forfeiting votes they are aiming to un-

The unspoken slogan seems to be: a new man to head a rejuvenated party as quickly as possible.

There is a buzz in the CDU. Party olleagues in the CSU who want to spread discomfort within the union parties. Kiesinger's relationship to Franz Josef Strauss is not particularly warm.

New faces are coming to the fore in the regional party organisations. In North Rhine-Westphalia Köppler has replaced Lenz, and Adorno is measuring up to Filbinger in Stuttgart. Strauss, Barzel, Kohl and Stoltenberg are biding their time waiting for the right moment to put up as successots. None of the rising stars sees fit to throw in his lot with the CDU chairman.

Kiesinger's political hour has not yet struck but the minutes are ticking away. Lothar Labusch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 March 1970)





(Photo: Staatsbillothek Berlin Blidarchiv, Handke)

A trip to Wuppertal in normally one of the top priorities for new men coming from Russia to replace officials at the Soviet Union's embassy in Rolandseck.

The point of these excursions is a memorial plaque set up in a garden there. On it is engraved in unpretentions words and without punctuation: FRIEDRICH ENGELS OUR GREAT SON WAS BORN IN THE HOUSE THAT ONCE STOOD ON THIS SPOT HE IS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF SCIENTIFIC SO-

The possibility cannot be ruled out that the number of tourists visiting Wuppertal because of Friedrich Engels will increase in the course of the next few months. For 1970 is not only Lenin Year but also the Engels memorial year.

In fact it is his memorial year for two reasons. He was born 150 years ago on 28 November and died in exile in London 75 years ago on 5 August 1895.

Wuppertal is taking this opportunity to honour its most important citizen. Compared with the Trier which did no more than tolerate events within its walls comemorating the 150th anniversary of Karl Marx' birth, Wuppertal has a basically uncomplicated relationship to its "parade Communist" as a local paper called him not long ago.

Though for over a century the "pious German industrial town", as Arnold Zweig called the town that still has more than one hundred flourishing religous sects today, gave the cold shoulder to the wayward offspring of one of the most esteemed manufacturing families of Barmen, together with Elberfeld one of the parts of Wupperal.

The feeling was mutual from the very beginning. In the superbly phrased "Letters from the Wupper Valley" the nineteen-year-old Engels called his home town a "Zion of obscurantists" and accused it of being a "valley of hypocrites". It is little wonder that this sort of talk together with severe social criticism incited raging uproar among the pious exploiters who well knew how to reconcile religion and profit-seeking.

Engels was also too radical for the insurgent Elberfeld petits bourgeois who governed the town by a watch committee for a short time in 1849. They feared that he would declare the town of the black, red and gold a red republic. They therefore published a poster demanding that Engels leave town. Engels went into exile and never came back.

His spiritual banishment from Wupper-tal was not ended until after 1945 when Adolf Hitler Allee was renamed Friedrich

Johannes : Schlingensiepen, a senior church official, made a revealing testimony for discussions about Engels when he

M ANNIVERSARY

# Wuppertal honours Friedrich Engels the German people into economic and social chaos from which there could be

A CITY MORE OR LESS PROUD OF ITS FAMOUS SON

wrote in 1963 what had influenced him from the time of his youth. He asked himself how it had not been possible to keep Engels on the straight path of faith. "The thought still worries me today that perhaps the whole course of world history would have been different if this son of our parish had stayed here instead of going off and later forging the sharpest weapons for dialectical materialism and atheistic Communism.

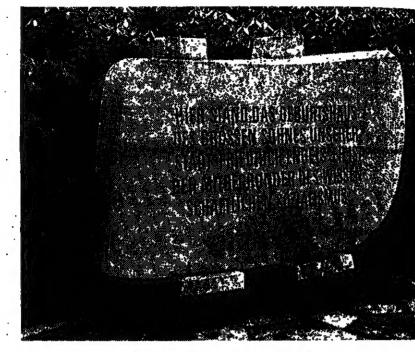
He was doubtlessly driven out by the pious fathers who paid their workers pittances instead of a just wage and so caused them terrible distress.

The fact that the town council has without objection allocated 200,000 Marks for the Engels celebrations shows that Wuppertal Christian Democrats, in Opposition since 1964, have adopted a balanced relationship to the co-founder of scientific socialism, regarding him now as no more than a person of historic importance. The actual memorial cere-monies will take place at the end of

Social Democrat leader Willy Brandt will visit Wuppertal to speak about Engels just as he went to Trier to speak about Marx. He has told Mayor Rau that he would be glad to do so.

Tankred Dorst has been specially comnissioned to write a political revue with a title borrowed from Engels: The Division of Work in the Athropogenesis of an Ape.
The Berlin Ensemble has also been invited from the East to perform Brecht's Days of the Commune. Other items on the programme are an Engels exhibition in the newly established Engels House and a discussion attended by well-known poli-

These events will be supplemented by a congress taking place from 25 to 29 May to be attended by the most important researchers into the life and work of Friedrich Engels. The lectures and de-



The memorial stone to Engels in Wuppertal (Photo: Presse- und Werbeamt der Stadt Wap)

the various events seem to be running perfectly smoothly a further plan has unexpectedly run into stiff opposition. And it is a party colleague who is opposing Mayor Rau. Whereas the issue of a commemorative postage stamp for Karl Marx was sanctioned by the Federal Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, a Christian Socialist, the present Minister, Georg Leber is still opposed to a special issue for the no less important Engels event though a stamp could be issued in time for the November celebra-

Mayor Rau believes that the Federal Post Office is thus leaving the field open to the Eastern European States and most of all the German Domocratic Republic who already used the well-known portrait bates will then be printed and available of Engels with his bushy beard on its first definitive issue in 1948.

While preparations for the congress and Meanwhile this country's Communist

The DKP offered the town close con delegation from the Dresden municipal tion and has applied for permissar council in April 1950, a congress of Engels experts.

At the end of November 1950 a special

used for propaganda purposes.

I wenty-three years ago Germans from both East and West planned to talk

Bavarian Prime Minister Hans Ehard invited all prime ministers of the German states for a conference in Munich on 6 and 7 June 1947 for this reason. Western zone politicians only wanted to discuss the question of how to overcome the ollowing winter while Eastern zone preniers demanded talks on how to create a united German State. There was no agreement and the five Eastern zone prime ministers left for home.

In December 1949 various politicians of the Eastern Christian Democrat (CDU) and Socialist Unity (SED) parties came to the West and most of them went to Bonn. Wilhelm Koenen of the SED, secretarygeneral of the People's Congress Bureau, and Dr Helmuth Brandt, a Christian Democrat and State Secretary in the German Democratic Rupublic's Ministry of Justice, even wanted to come again. As mother East-West traveller, Dr Eberhardt Pleve of the Eastern branch of the Chrisian Democrats, said, their visit was aimed t all progressive CDU/CSU men.

Returning from an eight-day non-political trip to the GDR in January 1950, Stuttgart's mayor, Dr Arnulf Klett said: "To understand the full extent of Germany's post-war tragedy you only have to go to the East."

A month later Christian Democrat Jakob Kaiser's Ministry of All-German Affairs warned against the exchange of Party (DKP) has announced that it is invitations between public and private bodies in the GDR and the Federal bodies in the GDR and the Federal Republic. Events of this type would November with prominent DKP 522 Republic. Events of this type would paralyse people's spiritual resistance as well as an international Engels against Communism, he added. In spite of quium in Wuppertal some time is this warning Klett received a twelve-man The DKP offered the town close control of the DKP offered the DKP invitations between public and private

But in Barmen Town Hull and courier brought Federal Chancellor Konevents are being prepared in cooper rad Adenauer a letter from Otto Grote-with the Social Democratic Parly's wohl suggesting discussions about the Friedrich Ebert Foundation the offe formation of a German constitution been declined in case municipal even council. Adenauer did not reply. On 15 January 1951 Adenauer again rejected joint talks and demanded as a pre-There could be a repeat of the site condition the establishment of the dein Trier with two lingels ceres mocratic bases of a constitutional state. running at the same time. In Triers On 2 November that year GDR Presiambassador Tsarapkin went to the dent Wilhelm Pieck sent Federal President

wing rally instead of the SPD event.

Hartwig Stumm

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 March

(Frankfurter Rundscha was invited to East Berlin by the GDR government and went there at the beginnnot tried to prove that we ourselve ing of January 1952. He and a group of representatives including Gustav Helne-I would for example hesitate a mann and Pastor Niembiler were to be

promise that can be seen main Office dealed reports that Adenauer had advocated direct talks with East Berlin. Because of its dependence on a foreign power, it said, the GDR was in no position to express its own opinion.

Continued from page 4

maturity is essentially a result of the

The decisive question is whether young

ple in the age group concerned

ready have their own interests that can no

longer be represented solely by other

people. If the answer is yes then they

should have the right to champion these

interests with the means that our State

provides. We other voters do not then

have the right to criticise these interests

and their articulation with academic rea-

sons but must court politically these and

social maturity of the reference group.

**CENTREPIECE** 

## Brandt-Stoph meeting crowns twenty-three tough years of endeavour

In September of that year Bavarian Prime Minister Ehard expressed his support for the GDR proposal to send representatives of the People's Chamber to Bonn. "Do you want to send them away again?" he asked. "We should at least listen to what news they bring."

The visit never tock place and neither did the journey to Weimar by Frankfurt's mayor on the 400th anniversary of the death of Lucas Cranach in September. On 25 November 1953 Walter Ulbricht suggested regular talks with Bonn to prepare an all-German government. Bonn declined.

On 9 July 1954 the presidents of the two parliaments of divided Germany sat at the same table at the Evangelical Church Congress in Leipzig. Bundestag President Ehlers, State Secretary Strauss and ex-Minister Gustav Heinemann discussed with President of the People's Chamber Dieckmann and Otto Nuschke, Chairman of the Eastern CDU.

At the end of July 1954 a delegation of the Free German Trades Union Federation (FDGB) came to Bavaria and offered the Bayarian state government donations to the value of one million East Marks, worth at that time about 120,000 Marks, for the victims of the flood disaster. The government declined with thanks and recommended the FDGB to give the donation to the people of the GDR.

On 1 April 1955 the GDR drastically raised the road toll for use of the motor-way between West Berlin and the Federal Republic. This GDR reaction to the Treaties of Paris was intended to bring about direct talks with Bonh. The Bundestag Committee for all-German questions under Herbert Wehner issued a sensational statement recommending that Bonn should in future participate in direct talks on inter-zonal traffic as long as this did not lead to recognition of the Ulricht regime.

At the beginning of June there were talks between "representatives of the two transport ministries," as East Berlin noted in a communique. Bonn spoke of the "Federal Transport Administration" and "the Soviet Zone Traffic Authorities." The autcome of the talks was that the road tax was lowered.

After the end of the Geneva Four Power Conference, on 25 July 1955, Konrad Adenauer was heard for the first time to say that there would now be contact between "us and the Soviet Zone". At his holiday home in Mürren. Switzerland, he said that both the Federal Republic and the GDR should allow each other's newspapers to be freely distribut-

to visit Moscow.

The day after, Nikita Krushchev spoke in East Berlin against the Bonn standpoint of four-power responsibility, "It would be best if the Germans themselves solved the problem." He added that the only way was via a European security system and cooperation between the GDR and the Federal Republic.

In September Herbert Wehner said that a clash could not be avoided and recommended answering letters at all events.

The GDR stressed its sovereignty more and more strongly and demanded discussions at minister level to settle points in dispute. Inter-zonal traffic served time and time again as an instrument of

In 1956 political parties in this country tried to come into direct contact with Eastern Zone parties. Free Democrat politicians Döring, Walter Scheel and Brich Mende left for Welmar in October and discussed reunification with Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) representatives. Not much came of this.

The same month Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer went on a secret mission to East Berlin and spoke with the Bavarian and deputy GDR Defence Minister Vincenz Müller on the possibilities of cooperation between the two States.

The following years saw visits of mayors and town councils between East and West but contacts remained unofficial and localised.

After the erection of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 there was ever-increasing evidence of the need to have direct discussions with the GDR. On 18 December 1963 after almost a year of talks Willy Brandt, then Governing Mayor of West Berlin, had the first Berlin entry permit agreement signed by Senate coun-cillor Korber. The "policy of small steps" began after several letters had been exchanged between Brandt and the deputy chairman of the GDR Ministerial Council. Abusch. East Berlin postal officials su-pervised the issue of permits on West Berlin territory.

On 20 August 1964 there was a stir in Bonn because of a report in the Frankfurter Rundschau that East Berlin was interested in the establishment of a Federal Bureau for inter-German contacts.

Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists attacked Erich Mende when it became known that FDP mediators had been in East Berlin to put out feelers for a contacts buerau. Mende had already

ed. He also announced that he intended advocated years before the establishment of a coordination bureau to deal with questions of postal communications, transport, inter-zonal trade, travel permits

When GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph reported to the People's Chamber at the beginning of September that a delegate from Adenauer had established contacts with the GDR government as early as 1962 Adenauer issued an immediate denial. It is still not clear whether the director of the Inter-zonal Trust Agency, Leopold, was meant or the FDP Treasur-

On 11 February 1966 the SED sent an open letter to the SPD proposing an exchange of speakers. The SPD accepted the invitation and talks began on 29 April. So that the SED speakers could come to Hanover on 21 July the Bundestag passed the safe conduct law on 23 June. After Soviet reproaches and SED doubts as to their success in the discussions the safe conduct regulation was used as an excuse to cancel the exchange of speakers.

Instead there was the first meeting of university sectors from both parts of Germany in Bad Godesberg. On 10 May 1967 the GDR sent the

twelfth letter to a Federal Chancellor.



Stoph proposed a meeting and discussions with Kurt Georg Kiesinger. On 13 June Kiesinger said that he thought the appointment of delegates was better but Willi Stoph insisted on a meeting. On 28 September Ministerial Councillor Neusel handed over a letter to this effect to East

In March 1968 Alex Möller and the Hesse Economie Affairs Minister Arndt travelled to the Leipzig Fair and met Heinz Behrendt, deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR, for discussions on inter-German trade. In April 1969 State Secretary Klaus Dieter Arndt and Behrendt met at the Hanover Trade Fair. in September 1969 Arndt went to Leipzig and again had discussions with

Shortly before the Federal elections Willy Brandt said that he was ready to talk with Stoph. On 19 December 1969 Federal President Heinemann answered a letter from Walter Ulbricht. He did not agree to Ulbricht's proposal of full diplomatic recognition but held out the prospect of a reply from the Federal government.

On 22 January 1970 Brandt wrote to Stoph proposing talks on the basis of equal partners. Egon Franke was appointed negotiator. At the end of January this country's Trades Union Confedration (DGB) began to prepare for contacts with

accepted though not the planned dates of 19 or 26 February. On 2 March 1970 preliminary talks began in East Berlin between Dr Ulrich Sahm of the Federal Chancellor's Office and Dr Gerhard Schüssler from the Office of the GDR Ministerial Council.

On 9 March Sahm handed Stoph a letter from Brandt considering a meeting in a town other than East Berlin after the GDR had not agreed to Brandt travelling via West Berlin, On 12 March the two the lowering of the voting age for a noteworthy decision in policy concerning meeting of the two German governmental

heads in Erfurt. Klaus Schuman (86ddeutsche Zeitung, 14 Merch 1970)

## Votes at eighteen is only part of the problem

Eighteen-year-olds can now vota in the Federal states of Berlin, Hamburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, the Saar, Schleswig-Holstein and Hessa, The ndestag too is about to decide the minimum voting age. Committees for law and home affairs have now asked for a second debate on the pros and cons of lowering the minimum voting age. Dr Hermann Glesecke is a professor at Göttingen Teachers' Training College and an expert in this field. He wrote this article with one question in mind: What contribution would the lowering of the voting age make to the political and social emancipation of the younger generation in general and the age range affected in particular?

advocate the lowering of the active and passive voting age down as far as seems compatible with all factors to be considered - the limit seems to me to be

eighteen and 21 years respectively.

I would have no objection to lowering the active voting age to seventeen or even sixteen but, politically, that is not being debated. But I am sure that the trend will go this way.

I also believe that if it is the aim of this measure to include young people as early as possible in political responsibility we should in case of doubt chose the lower justiflable limit, eighteen and not nine-

teen or twenty, 21 and not 23.

est form. It is difficult to forecast to what extent this right will be used but this should not be the decisive point as it is not the decisive point for those at present enfranchised.

It is natural and basically correct to examine the younger generation from the standpoint of their future behaviour at elections. It is always the case that those who already have certain rights closely examine others who desire or are to be given the same rights.

Yet this attitude expresses a peculiar relation of over-privileged and underprivileged, even defamation. All public discussion of this question shows that we It is a question of guaranteeing the right of political participation in its high-

denouncing as political immaturily won over to inter-German talks, moral severity and opposition to On 22 June 1952 the Federal Press students and sixth-formers.

This can be described as the mature those not yet corrupted, the mature those who do not consider that scratch my back and I'll scratch your be the ultimate political and a wisdom. In itself, that is if they power, this type of attitude is de dangerous in view of so-called per realities. But that is also true in attitude isolated from the actual proof the formation of political will.

The question of maturity shifts discussion too much to individual criteria. As elevated as the idea! political individual deciding by him weighing up all points of view paid ingly and banishing all emotional his little to do with reality.

All decisions with a social voting too, depend on the social co within reference groups such as fami circle of friends. Whatever the form! are always socially derived decisions

For that reason the question of political maturity of eighteen-yearly yields little in this context as india. (Continued on page 5)

The lowering of the voting age has meaning only if it forms the beginning for the democratisation of the spheres of life in which young people live, schools and places of work for instance. The aim therefore is to give the younger generation

other interests.

political participation as early as possible as they have a right to this because of their interests. But this alm cannot be approached solely on the level of political elections. Single measures of worth mentioning.
This problem applies to all age groups.

Until the best degree of participation in the spheres where people spend their everyday life is attained the act of voting cannot assume the foundation that we expect of it but which is not really needed anywhere else in society.

When people in schools, youth work and other institutions for the young speak of a share in responsibility, they normally mean the best way to realise fixed purposes from outside but not participating in deciding on the fixing of the purposes. School rules, examination rules and indentures, for example, still contain

many authoritarian regulations that have now become irrelevant. This means that they, as part of everyday reality, lead young people to think that they cannot the FDGB.

really participate in decision-making in later life on points of vital interest, but chancellor Brandt to East Berlin. Brandt consented though not the planned dates of that the main thing is to conform to strange decisions causing as little friction

The protest of the younger generation was not sparked off by the law of suffrage but by the authoritarian character of social institutions. Policy con-cerning the young faces now and in the future a democratic revision of the political, social, economic and legal conditions affecting the young. Only in this comprehensive aspect do I personally consider the young (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAOSBLATT, 8 Maich 1970)

#### **THEATRE**

## Harald Mueller play premiered in Munich

Neue Presse

Pramatist Harald Mueller was born in Memel in 1934 and has so far had two plays published in edition suhrkamp, Great Wolf and Half German.

Both works have similar themes. Both deal with the brutal and psychological tensions in groups that are more or less asocial, nonbourgeois, homeless, isolated and not at all idealised as heroes or the

Harald Mueller's strength though it has its dangers, is his relationship to idiomatic colloquial German. Those reading his plays can be forgiven for thinking that they have in their hands a copy of Küppers's Dictionary of Colloquial Speech arranged for characters.

Great Wolf has just had its premiere in Munich: Claus Peymann's production was met with short though appreciative applause, the occasional boo and the slamming of doors by those who left indi-

The production was guilty of one of the most irritating crimes that a well-known and therefore relatively reliable producer of premieres can do. The premiere did not inform the audience about the play. It did not inform them about what the drama itself wanted to inform them about. The situations only rarely became clear and the dialogue became nonsensical and incidental because half of it had been intentionally omitted. Significant statements were replaced by insignificant ac-

In the first scene a boy was placed up against a barracks wall by soldiers and shot. One of the gang of teddy-boys to which he belongs stands at the wall watching the events. When the boy tries to get away he shouts. "Run in a zig-zag." Peymann never explains the point. He shows the victim standing and the dialogue which is neither cynical nor sentimental but simply usual is mutilated to incomprehensibility.

Peymann has had the brainwave of transforming his soldiers into giant dolls from an Ionesco nightmare. Strawberry pop cozes out of their eyes when they die. The dolls do not have an uncanny but a theatrical and thus dangerous



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

A scene from the Harald Mueller play

effect. Peymann cannot show that the

boys in the play are not of course proper

racket. There is always something hap-

pening which is more than can be said of

The production was not bad in itself. It

was even good in its way, it was exciting,

clever and was offered with a physical ferv-

our and art that demands admiration. Here

a producer is showing in mad arrogance and

with the help of a text that can scarcely

the SS guards) did not emerge as the

Great Wolf is a play that could un-

fortunately take place at any time, in the Second World War, in the Third World

War, in Vietnam or Korea. It is a play dealing with the dirty refuse of public catastrophes, vagabonds in canteens, sta-

tion buildings, village cometeries and fields. It was only in Claus Peymann's

(Frankfurter Nous Prosse, 11 March 1970)

Joachtm Kaiser

tions between the groups.

box of tricks that it failed.

Peymann always produces a fantastic

partisans at the end their twenties.

### Mixed reception for Kopit's 'Indians' in Hamburg

KielerNachrichten

be understood any longer what he can do, what he has read by Artaud and what he uffalo Bill rides again! The legendary Dbuffalo hunter survived many advenhas learnt from Peter Stein, especially his production of Edward Bond's Early tures before entering show business and serving up re-hashes of life in the West on both sides of the Atlantic with the help of his red and white-skinned retinue. When a play has to be altered in this way before appearing on stage it is bound to lose some of its creditability. The

He has now set up his tent in Hamgloomy main theme that war breeds war and military brutality military brutality because victims imitate their hangmen (in burg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus with coloured circus lights, ropes and trapeze. The word Wild West flashes in neon lights and underneath on a platform a band dressed in red suits play happy trad jazz.

Atmosphere is present from the very

concentration camps prisoners organised into camp police did their best to outdo beginning. The effective entrance of Bufaudience was unable to fathom the relafalo Bill's troupe only strenghens this. There was spontaneous applause for this spectacular opening to the Wild West

But innocent happy expectation soon changed to anguish. Pomp and ceremony was only the framework to evil events. The following revue showed the extermination of American red-skins by the white man. 32-year-old playwright Arthur Kopit entitled his work Indians. It has just had its first German performance in

Charges were serious and dealt with genocide. Kopit Indignantly undermines the myth of the Wild West spun by hackwriters and ever-awake Hollywood producers and still worshipped by cinema and television today.

Kopit's view of reality in the Wild West is somewhat different. He accuses the whites of brutality and of violating hu-man dignity. The redskins, represented by some of their most important leaders, are shown in posthumous greatness. All their actions are noble. This is America's past seen through the eyes of an angry young

American.
There is no romanticism with Kopit. He shows us the brutal, bestial facts, murder, rape and white men scalping another white man to provoke a bloody campaign against the Indians. Kopit depicts the American president as a lewd stout man

Continued on page 7

Hamburg's Schauspielhaus went all Western for the production of Kopit's 'Indians'.

(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

#### Hacks new play first-nighted | BALLET at Frankfurt Homage to Yvonne Georgi at Hanover

No. 416 - 31 March 1970

Peter Hacks' Omphale which he had its premiere in Frankfud out to be a natural sequel to his play Amphitryon. The hero of On is none other than Heracles, the some of Alcmene and sired by Zeis

of Alcmene and sired by Zein shape of Amphiltryon.

The Omphale episode of the Remark of Tables in later literature. But Hacks has his flair for recognising the problem,

Tvonne Georgi's farewell to Hanover and And he has recognised it here; I and its ballet marked the end of an episode between the demi-god poch which involved more than the Queen of the Lydians. For an area last sixteen years when she was head of is unwilling to sacrifice dislectic make Landestheater company building up light blindly to the demander of the landestheater company building up lism blindly to the demands of Saits reputation for excellence. realism the question of human ide: These long years of uninterrupted bal-

let work were after all nothing but an doubly explosive. In the original myth Heracles insextended comeback. Madame Georgi was time as a slave at the court of Orworking for the Landestheater from 1926 and frees the Lydians from dazuntil 1931 and then again from 1932 to monsters. As Omphale's lover he d 1936. All in all she devoted a quarter of a clothes with her, disrobing himself century to the Hanover company, a rare

lion-skin and male heroism and pliubiles.

up a distaff as a symbol of sm Small wonder that Yvonne Georgi be-

domesticity.

In his play lasting some one and belebrated, admired and honoured. She hours Hacks pursues the questionook the adulation calmly and remained human identity. His Heracles unchanged, injecting new life into the art against the growing myth of his to which she had dedicated her life.

derous heroism.

In Classical blank verse that is extent through good times and not such good clever and liberally sprinkled with through good times and not such good clever and liberally sprinkled with through good times and not such good clever and liberally sprinkled with through good times and not such good clever and liberally sprinkled with through good times and not such good clever and liberally sprinkled with through good times and not such good clever as a lender, highly attractive Heracles comes to his first conde of free dance a slender, highly attractive Heracles comes to his first conde of free dance a slender, highly attractive Heracles comes to his first conde of free dance and then moved to possibility within myself.

This Heracles wants to break out the Dalcroze school in Hellerau. In Dresting that the world has imposed the entered Mary Wigman's school image that the world has imposed the entered Mary Wigman's school image that the world has imposed the danced duets with 'Palucca and human totality and Omphale his in danced duets with Harald Kreutzment.

By changing sexual roles with the berg on extended tours of the United he wishes to experience love as a wastes. In New York her solo perform order to recognise the emotions drances were ecstatically received. human beings. The alienation of hus Early in her career, however, she began into the two courses of more and worth then her extendion and continued and continued to the section and co into the two camps of men and womto turn her attention and enthusiasm to extended into a political metaphor with techniques and aesthetics of academic dialectics between rulers and ruled. ballet. This helped her to survive when

At the end, when Heracles chritic demise of free dance became obvious. back into a hero because of humaniaShe was able to devote her talents fully to necessity, he sees his present and fiballet and implant in it those impulses which she had gained from free dance. reconciled with his past.

Hack's ironic fragments, full of the The opening up of neglected forms of and even contributing to a satire on hacademic dance which only became upJosef Strauss in the figure of casto-date in recent times was predicted by Yvonne Georgi and incorporated in some bold choreographic ventures.

Jeanozisbialt.

The more unorthodox her efforts the greater their success.

Gradually it became obvious that her classic choreopraphic vocabulary was not Lityerses, achieve a suspension of di developing. It remained to the end tics. But at the same time the works schooled. More and more often the our present is transformed into an an mechanics of her ballet ended in a void paradise where those who are print and churned out rather faded patterns enough to be initiated wallow in see gi and her terms and the terms.

Instead of explanation of mythic Nevertheless she will be missed in Han-and its application to the narrow

was more and less than a choreoprapher. For the Hanover ballet she was quite simply Madame la Dance. Richard Adama, her successor, now has a tough

As a parting gift Yvonne Georgi gave one final premiere at the Landestheater, Nicolai Karetnikov's three act ballet "Klein Zack genannt Zinnober", from Russia. Karetnikov is little known in western Europe but his ballets "Vanina Vanini" and "The Geologists" have been danced at the Bolshol. "Klein Zack" was written in 1967 but has been on ice since

Two possible conclusions can be drawn from this: either the work was considered too bold or too jaded. There are now suspicions that the later is the case.

E.T.A. Hoffman's tales are the basis of the narrative but his bizarre charms and his manifold sparkling ironies are scarcely done Justice by the music. Karetnikov techniques in the ghost scenes are striking but they are just as lacking in charm and are commonplace as the glut of passage where the dance is not given wings by the

Individual scenes are astonishingly sparcely contrived and the grand gestus of the longer Russian ballets is lacking. The composition of the work shows little correspondence between the dancing and the design. With so little to say the scenes are barren even through they are not

Yvonne Georgi has worked hard to choreographic this music. But she has so little to work on that her efforts were beaten viturally before she started. Her dancers weave their way hastily through Walter Gondolf's beautifully designed sets which soar and plummet and the colonnades he has created à la Paul Klee.

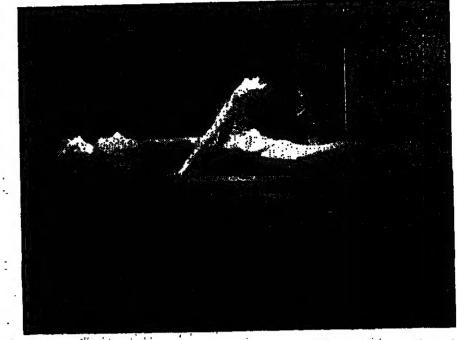
In the midst of this she has tried to keep boredom at bay with a little spectral nonsense in the Nestroy manner. But this pailet never really succeeds in becoming a

The work is concluded with a divertisement, a miniature ballet bland for the whole company. The tragedy is that at this stage the company shows that it is no longer technically capable of dancing such a bright and sparkling ballet as this. Here, when they must show their qualities, we see an obvious uninspired uncertainty, which only vaguely resembles classical ballet, and ends up just a vague kind of dance on point.

At the end of the Georgi era there remains nothing but the need to make a new start. The more radical this is the new start. The most greater its success is likely to be.

Klaus Geitel

(DIE WELT, 10 March 1970)



Marcia Haydee and Heinz Clauss in the Stuttgart production of Kenneth MacMillan's ballet, 'Miss Julie' after Strindberg's play.

### Kenneth MacMillan's 'Miss Julie' presented at Stuttgart

Kenneth MacMillan can transform action into dramatic dance with brilliant dance numbers while at the same time pursuing a story line better than any other choreographer working today.

After his interlude in Berlin Kenneth MacMillan will be director of the Royal Ballet in London from next season on-

Literature transformed into dance looses all its terrors in MacMillan's new narrative ballet "Miss Julie" lasting a good hour which has recently been premiered in Stuttgart.

It neither sticks slavishly to August Strindberg's original play nor does it swamp the play in banality. Above all MacMillan is such an adept "translator" that he can do without the tiring pantomimic "recitative" with which lesser ballet creators bridge the gap to drama.

When Frank Frey, the powerful dancer of the part of the servant Jean, at the bidding of the mistress of the house begins his solo leaps he completes them after the peasant dance like a divertissment dancer in romantic ballet. By this means he betrays the rage this woman has caused him and how he is attached to her and yet held back by his concern.

His dilemma is expressed in leaps of rage during the course of the entire middle section, the rural people's midsummet night's feast. At the same moment there is the swaying corps de ballet and the drama of the soloist.

capacity.

flitting across the stage.

financee Kristin open the ballet in a as the state of the state of the land on Julie in total.

(Rieler Nachrichten, 7 March 1976)

ans this is his first production in his new

integration, Marcia Haydee manifestly wins through with her personal powers of His work was painstaking and the or-

ganisation too must be praised. 34 actors have speaking parts and then Indians, soldiers and circus hands are always. She throws herself with desperate Lietzau has drilled his stage troops well and nobody stumbles over the person in front of him. All the Western gags come

off too, from the gun carelessly twirled around the hero's finger to the whisky bottle pushed elegantly across the table. The only thing that Lietzau should have controlled is Kopit's need to communicate.

Rudolf Hansel and brass.

and brass.
(Frankfürler Neue Prasse, 11 March 1970)



of words and speeches. The belief lectuals can master the past and about future happiness, included in play as hope for the happiness of a his guided by knowledge, is, when all is and done, a great denial of the p

wright's political present. Dieter Reible produced this dis tical play with the help of Peter La

At the same time this production At the same time this production.

His version of William Frederick Cody, tries to transfer Hacks' artistic part.

Buffalo Bill's real name, is a star built up

into reality.

Continued from page 6

who prefers playing poker with bandits to bothering himself about the fate of indians.

and the decor of Bert Kisiner. In spin is Buffalo Bill, the hero of many youthful drawns. But the leave of many youthful Kopit shows of him.

Heracle's transformation scene to an early Superman by gun-toting jourplace in an open cage without any a nalists, He is a weak, wavering liberal who place in an open cage without any could have prevented the murder of Chief gestiveness of lewed transvestism.

Ulrich Schreibe Stiting Bull.

The action is as explosive as its conception but does not cuite any serior with the conception but does not cuite any serior.

lels can be seen in the modern world such as the extermination of the Jews, Biafra, the war in Vietnam and the recently announced murder of South American indians but these do not take proper shape. This could have been made into a moving accusation that would have been valid for any age but it does not rise above a flash-back that, though touching, is at a distance from the events.

There is a further objection to the play. Kopit always thinks that he is denouncing the evil of the white man with hammer and tongs. And he often falls into the trap of empty loquaciousness.

Hans Lietzau has been general man- cate. ager of the theatre" since last November

section of Jean's biography. The manner in which this lad is accustomed to consorting with women is expressed in daring wings and curves, with raging and rather

lastivious intertwining of bodies. Apart from the excellent presentation by the Stuttgart troupe this melding of the choreographic with the narrative re-quirements is the highlight of the evening.

Kenneth MacMillen has certainly selected from Strindberg's tangle of themes. He selected those whose stormy passion aroused his interest, and which he assumed could be best used for his interpretation of the play.

He has cut out much of the involved psychology but kept the differences in station which Julie finally transcends.

MacMillan empasises this by bringing Julie's parents and her financé, a poignant study of dumbstruck nobility danced by Heinz Clauss, and in addition he makes the most strongly marked characteristic of Jean his awareness of his station in life as a servant.

In this way Julie becomes one of MacMillan's characteristic female types, a loner whose attempts to break away from this isolation founders on a petrified

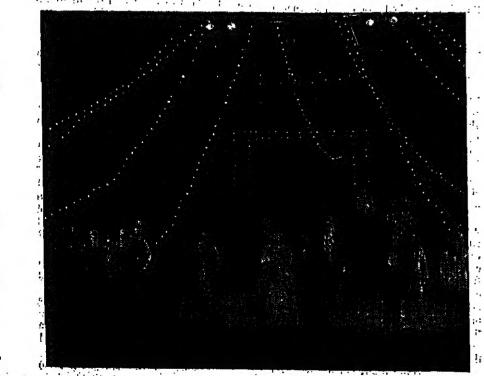
conservative society.

Marcia Haydee the great interpreter of this woman who suffers, fails despite strong resistance and in the end dis-The fiery dance with which Frey, a strong resistance and in the end dis-guest in Berlin, and Birgit Keil dancing his intregrates, does not assume immediately the part of this controlled and sominating

But she dances the role with magnificent empathy, her bearing and her style, which need no further praise.

In the third scene, fulfilment and dis-

ardour on Jean and there follows a pas de deux interrupted by long pauses of reflec-tion and hesitation in which MacMillan makes Julie into a clinging woman, a metaphor of unchecked physical submission. Ecstasy on the kitchen table!



## TV series tell parents the facts of life



Viewing figures for the first five epi-sodes of the seven-part series Infor-mation on Sexual Education being shown on ZDF, this country's second television service, sound encouraging and reassuring.

While the programme was being transmitted between sixteen and 29 per cent of all television sets were turned into the second television channel.

.That means that on average some eight million viewers were watching the broadcasts in spite of the late hour of transmission. ZDF could hope for no better confirmation of the sense and justifica-

What was really surprising were the high evaluation figures supplied by "infratest". They were between plus four and plus seven on a scale that ranges from minus ten to plus ten. A value of plus seven means that about ninety per cent of those interviewed thought that the programme was "good" or "excellent".

The conclusion can also be made that the very high value given for the fifth episode dealing with embryo development and birth shows what viewers wanted instruction that would be less hesitant in both word and demonstration and would not resort to biological euphemisms and plastic models of the human body.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

But this must be in no way connected with the voyeurism from which the sexual enlightenment films in the cinema profit. The fifth episode of the television series showed a birth realistically.

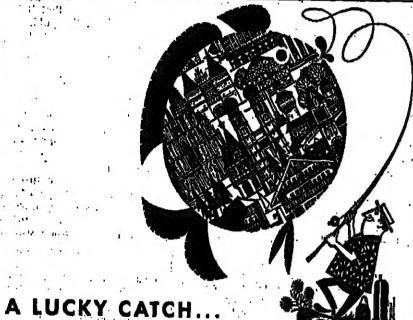
In the same episode a baby was satisfied with nothing more than a bottle. This showed how wavering the compilers were in first gaining an unembarrassed attitude themselves to their subject and its

The broadcasting station received about two thousand letters of which 85 per cent were complimentary. Even though the majority of viewers' mail (though to what proportion is this representative for all people?) was more positive than press oriticisms and the judgements of well-known sexologists those responsible for the series should not be led to ignore striking deficiencies in it.

One area in which they occurred was the overworked theoretical form of the documentary parts which heaped up bio-logical facts all too diligently and without taking into account the limited receptiviof the parents who would have to pass

One important defect of the whole series was the almost complete avoidance

of social and economic factors. It does not take an outright supporter of Wilhelm Reich to find considerable fault with the



That's what it will be, your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany. Warm bospitality, many tourist attractions, a great wealth of historic monuments and art treasures, charming folklore events, this is what an exciting programme offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest information and free brochures full of practical advice on carefree travel in . . .

#### GERMANY

YOUR COUNTRY FOR THE PERFECT HOLIDAY

- AP	bia tot ic	biden	with int	ormation	on Ge	rmany by	mailing	the coup	on to:	٠.
Deutsch	ie Zeniro	ale fü	r Fremde	nverkehr	(DZF).	Frankfurt	a. M. I	geethoven	sting.	40
					/-		The state of		MDA	97,

Please send me your folders on Germany.		
NAME		
The state of the s	annandir juragaeptent sattes thracouragentes	erredaunem genteun gentdun
ADDRESS		1.1
	poppatatata i managan and anternative saline sal	**************

Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr (DZF), Frankfurt a, M.



North Rhine-Westphalia is the first of the Federal states to introduce train. Zoologists were surprised some years kindergarten teachers concerning road-safety for children. So far 150 teached ago when they discovered that there were attended the traffic institute at Bielefeld. The aim of the courses the sa also fish with a weak electric current. The attend is to train them to instil into children attending kindergarten the min voltages were so low — on average one of road safety. 3,000 kindergartens in the state will be involved in this propa tenth of a volt — that the shock could

fact that those responsible for the pro-Play helps gramme completely ignored his theories that are once again the subject of many children to lean

road-safety

indergartens are now the setting

the struggle against the traffird prophesied for the future on this

Ring-a-ring-of-roses and hide-mi

games that have road-safety in a ----

must be replaced more and more

Psychologists believe that children

in charge of kindergarten children s

About 150 kindergarten teachers

already been trained at the trans

institute in the Quelle area of Bids

New courses are beginning this sp

The Transport Ministry has also to equip kindergartens with learning

in a "compendium of traffic games"

Simple games with red, green and low blocks first show the symbolic is

of the colours important in control

traffic. Songs and group games of ceptibly teach the children about me

ights or the way policemen director

Other games help the child be

tinguish the basic geometric shape

gle and circle. Group games make it s

to learn concepts important for us-like left and right, back and front, side-side and one behind the other, about

The compendium of traffic games

rains learning aids that are espec

suitable for small children. Zebra of

ings can be constructed as easily as #

signs and traffic lights. They are

White caps and belts soon transfe

the three to six-year-olds into polices

or school patrolmen who then prove if

their baton and the traffic lights that

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 Merch 15

road-signs, such as the triangle,

below, diagonal or backwards.

used by the children.

receive road-safety training.

Of course this omission would not have been noticed by the average viewer. And many parents would certainly have been very indignant if they had been told of a family's ideological obligations to explain the facts of life to their children.

The truths that we need most are, as we know, often those that we like hearing least. From this point of view the success of the ZDF series vouched for by infratest does not tell the whole story.

But it can be said that the three discussions headed intelligently and purposefully by Werner Stratenschulte, particularly the final one, made up for some facts that had either been missed or excluded altogether. Some widespread harmful judgements were objectively explained away.

Hopes may now be raised for a British series starting on ZDF in September. The programme will be screened for ten minutes on Sunday afternoons and will address both parents and children. Afterwards problems can be discussed within the family circle.

. From what we have read about this new British series it is excellent in clearing away taboos that still exist in spite of rational findings in medicine and ducational sociology. It is also more successful from the teaching point of

. A BBC spokesman said; "We are dealing with many embarrassed parents on the one hand and unembarrassed, interested

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)

#### Pre-school education to be improved by kindergarten law

R hineland Palatinate is the first Federal state to prepare a draft of a kindergarten law forming the basis for systematic pre-school education.

The law states that communities of more than 1,000 inhabitants must have their own kindergartens. Smaller communities would share kindergartens.

Voices are being heard within the state government advocating compulsory at-tendance at kindergartens for five-year-

at this age they can be taught road-safe (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)

No. 416 - 31 March 1970

## Scientists at Düsseldorf discuss aspects of animal language

Deople claiming that they can give others electric shocks or feel electric fields with their skin are either victims of self-deception or have mistaken true physical phenomena.

In the whole animal world only certain fish possess an electric organ that introdu-ces this type of field. Some species even give violent shocks that can paralyse humans for a short period. Over 600 volts have been recorded from thunderfish and electric cels! Other seafish such as electric rays produce "only" twenty to one hun-

(Phot not be noticed.

The biological importance of this sort of animal electricity has long held the interest of researchers. It was recently discussed by experts at the 186th meeting

#### Hamburg sets up central inoculation card-index

Bamburger & Abendblat

become a better generation of notes if training begins in the pre-school to m amburg is to follow Berlin's example and set up a central inoculation Dr Fritz Kassmann, Transport Me card-index with details of all the city's of the Federal state of North Rhine phalia, is putting this nowledge to tical use. North Rhine-Westphalia

· Electronic computer programming will then enable doctors to find out within a first Federal state to demand that! matter of seconds when a patient or accident victim was inoculated against

> Dr Wolfgang Ehrengut, director of the inoculation centre at Hohenfelde said, It is very convenient for every doctor to know about his patients' inoculations."

The aim is to have a teacher acquire At present there is a central inoculawith the problems of road-safety train tion card-index but only for the legally in every one of the 3,000 or so ke gartens in North Rhine-Westphalla. prescribed small-pox inoculations. In-oculations against tetanus, tuberculosis, polio, whooping cough, measles and other diseases are voluntary and no central records are kept. Instead there are inoculation papers that should be kept by first 150 compendiums have already every family.

In practice these inoculation papers are not sufficient as the following case proves. A five-year-old girl was run over and injured. Her mother was not there to give information. The inoculation papers were lying in a cupboard at home. Had the girl been injected sgainst tetanus? When? Was the inoculation still effective? These question can quickly be answered by the central inoculation card-index,

The card-index will be particularly effective with oral polic immunisation. A computer will send written reminders to those being immunised. Eighty thousand people came for the first oral vaccine in November but only 61,000 turned up for the second dose in February. These 20,000 people cannot be traced nor can they be sent a written reminder.

The Berlin card-index proved particularly good for polio immunisation with the result that more inhabitants in the city have been given the full oral vaccine and have greater protection than the population of the Pederal Republic.



of the Rhine-Westphalia Academy of the Sciences and the Arts (the former Working Group for Research) in the Karl Arnold

Professor Thomas Szabo of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris said that catching prey by paralysing it with electric shocks was neither the prime nor sole reason for the electric

Fish with a weak electrical current have been found to possess receivers for electric fields. They are able to distinguish between underwater objects of varying electrical efficiency.

On closer examination of their anatomy it can be seen that the receivers are cup-shaped formations on the skin's basal membrane. They also receive the fish's own electric signals and are able to comprehend their surroundings from them. For example the fish knows exactly whether a rod stroked along his body is made of conductive metal or a nonconductive plastic.

How does a system like this function and how is the fish able to "perceive" its surroundings? Professor Szabo says that it is a case of autostimulation. Impulses are controlled by a special pacemaker in

Whereas high-voltage fish can only use their protective device at intervals, fish with a low voltage are constantly active, reminding the observer of position find-

Mormylides were also found to make contact with each other and exchange information or, to put it another way, "speak" with each other. The fish's partner answers by spontaneously increasing its own frequency, some 300 Hertz. Their conversation can be picked up by electrodes dipped into the water by scientists and relayed over a loudspeaker.

When one of the fish senses impending danger it immediately stops broadcasting and warns its partner. The electric organ functions as a sixth sense and not even a

water-diviner can claim to have anything

Professor Franz Huber, lecturer in zoology and comparative animal physiology at Cologne University, afterwards spoke of a completely different type of communication between insects such as crickets. The varying songs of the male cricket during the mating period have already been recorded for their information content for cybernetic interests. Listening organs on the front legs enable the animal to pick up the sounds of its partner.

Reseachers in Cologne found that the nervous system, formed like a rope ladder, was switched on while sounds were produced by rubbing wings and hind-legs together as well as during the evaluation of the signals received.

If, for example, a male cricket approaches a female and finds little reciprocal attraction a special song of courtship is set off by the nervous system. Only then do the creatures make contact with their feelers and mate.

But if the attraction is strong enough the male cricket sings no more than a short mating song consisting of four quick lines and then goes into action.

Professor Huber's colleagues managed the tricky operation of localising the various control centres for the individual song types in the cricket's brain that is no more than a millimetre long. By using microscopic, impulse electrodes they found certain transition zones where the song and the change from one type to another could be provoked artificially without the presence of the mate.

It is still not known how the refined electronic impulses are transmitted to the muscular apparatus in the wings and legs.
The only thing that could be found out
was that the motive nerve cells are continually blocked by other counteracting nerve centres. This inhibition does not disappear until another cricket sings.

Now attempts are being made to find the exact seat of the metronome dictating the specific rhythm of the songs. Results so far have yielded interesting information on neurophysiological ships that also apply to humans. Ernst H. Haux

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 7 March 1970)

they said. They added that the number of people needing mental welfare and treatment is continually increasing. The CDU/CSU claim that six to seven million are now suffering from complaints caused by men-

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 Merch 1970)

Opposition demands better

mental welfare

Permands have been made by the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist Opposition for a reform of

psychiatric hospitals, increased efforts in the psychiatry of the young and an investigation into the present state of mental welfare.

CDU members Martin and Picard justi-

led the Bill submitted to the Bundestag

with the fact that there was only one

doctor for every 300 patients in psychia-tric hospitals. Only 203 of the 969

medical posts were currently being filled,

### Heavy smoking causes impotence

amous European andrologists believe that immoderate consumption of certain drugs, including nicotine, is directly linked with male impotence.

At a conference in Giessen attended by about twenty andrologists from Sweden, Belgium, Holland, West Berlin and the Federal Republic Professor Carl Schirren, head of Hamburg University's department of andrology, stressed that these factors must be eliminated if hormone treatment of male impotence is to be successful.

The Professor believes that it is most important to inform the public of the possibilities for examining and treating complaints involving potency so that peo-ple come to realise that a man needs a

specialist just as much as a woman does. Professor Schirren pointed out that in forty per cent of cases of childless marriages - where this was not planned - the male partner was at fault. In fifty per cent of the cases the wife was the cause. Only in ten per cent of the marriages

were both partners to blame. The most important result of the congress was according to Professor Schirren the agreement on internationally valid designations for diagnosis and reports.

Chromosome analysis will prove a boon to medicine

ot long after the announcement that an American research team had managed to isolate a bacterial gene a further milestone in this area of molecular biology has been reached in Munich.

In the city's Max Planck Institute Biochemistry a research team under P. H. Hofschneider has succeeded in establishing the complete physical series of genes in a chromosome.

The researchers stress that the virus chromosome they examined was of a very simple structure. It was a nucleic acid molecule with a molecular weight of about a million and consisting of three genes, each of which contains a different

information programme.

The "words" of the genetic code consist of three "letters", three-way units of various nucleotide molecules called codons. The three genes of the chromosome examined contain 400, 125, and 490: (Hamburger Abendbistt, 7 March 1970) codons that command the synthesis of



endosperm as well as a further eighty to ninety "letters" at the end of the chromosome for other purposes, probably for recognition and regulation.

It will be infinitely more difficult to

analyse a human chromosome that contains 10,000 to 100,000 times more nucleic acid and correspondingly more informational text and has a much more

complex structure.

The findings of the Munich research team are important because they promise new insight into how the various genes in a chromosome work together to attain a common goal - the total aims of a cell and its own reproduction.

Exact knowldge on the course of the

genes' concerted action is very important as any disturbance can lead to illness or premature ageing.

It is also hoped to use the same method to get better acquainted with the genetic pparatus used when dis power cells where they are lodging. Then researchers will have enough information to construct harmless artificial vires that can force the dangerous natural vires out of cells they have infected.

This research work has again shown that science today cannot be imagined without international contacts. Apart from P. H. Hofschneider and B. Francke who are regular members of the Max Planck Institute two foreign guests, R. Konings of Nijmegen in Holland and R. Ward of Berkeley in the United States, played a considerable roll in the production of these results.

(80ddeutsche Zeitung, 7 March 1970)

#### **COMMON MARKET**

## Barre recommends 'active pessimism'



s the European Economic Community (EEC) in danger of falling into a fallacious mythology of currency exchange integration? The present welter of graded exchange plans justifies the question. Raymond Barre at the Brussels Exchange Commission has just published the fourth of these currency exchange

Member governments and the European Commission are in agreement on the EEC, with new members Great Britain, Bire. Norway and Denmark should have assumed its own currency exchange "per-

It will present a firm face to the outside world, while in itself there will be steady exchange rates, a common reserve fund and a Buropean Central Bank Committee:

Fundamental economic imbalances, which caused two parity changes within the EEC last year would then be a thing of the past.

All in all these are ambitious ideas which have no historical basis to show that they can be achieved.

The political determination of EEC governments to set out at last on the road to Economic and Currency Unions, the subject that was discussed at The Hague Summit in December 1969, does not yet seem to be a reasonable guarantee for the success of this historic experiment.

latest decision of the Central Bank Com-

Particularly hard-hit are those concerns that owe the bulk of their dealings to

imports and do the most trade with

Imports of this kind must be covered

by payments in advance of at least three.

or four weeks and sometimes longer when

mpted to organise their own imports in

the transit distance is greater.

foreign countries.

to speed up as far as possible integration with regard to currency, while at the

threaten these moves. Today the EEC is still little more than a customs union although far-reaching economic entanglement and mutual interdependence is involved.

same time taking preventive measures

against all the complications which seen to

Economic, budget, credit and structure policy are still determined in the capital cities of each independent BEC member nation.

Brussels can do little more than give encouragement and recommendations. Without far-reaching coordination on these lines currency integration within the EEC remains a pipedream.

Not only Federal Republic Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has stated that economic policies within the Community should be far more closely aligned before anything decisive can be achieved on the currency front, but also Italians and people in the Netherlands have come

Even EEC Vice-President Barre can see this but he stresses the need to act on both fronts at once.

From 1975 onwards Raymond Barre considers the EEC could make the final steps towards its own currency "personal-. Brussels would take on the responsibility for political leadership of the economic and currency union supported by a European Central Bank Committee.

At the same time a European reserve fund would be set up and the parities of European currencies would be fixed.

With this idea Barre has bridged the What will be decisive is the steps taken gaps between the graded plans of Karl

Schiller, the Belgian Harmel and Luxemburg's Werner, which conflict.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Discussions at the newly set up EEC expert committee, headed by Werner, and due to produce a report by late May should be made considerably easier. Even now wise and matter-of-fact voices

from central banks and the EEC Currency Commission are pointing out crevasses in the ice of graded plans. The first obstacle will be to fix binding aims for middleterm economic policies which should be ready by next autumn. The European Commision ventured to take the first steps in this direction in December. It published precise figures for economic growth rates, price increases, unemployment and foreign trade agreements in the economies of EEC member countries up until 1975. That was just a first attempt.

There was a noticeable reluctance of governments to submit to such suggestions from Brussels. The question is how quickly will politicians and economists in the Six be ready to set their aims on lines determined by Brussels?

Essential ideas in economic policy such as growth and stability come into question. Can the partly conflicting aims of EEC countries be brought into line quickly enough for currency integration to get a good start?

Similar difficulties might crop up in setting common priorities for economic structure policy. It is only necessary to consider the unbridled competition of EEC countries on investment aid projects. This not only highlights the major questions such as how the EEC currency 'personality" is to fit into the complex of world currencies and particularly the dollar. This matter will become particularly timely when sterling is included reserves.

**BEC Currency Commissioner Barre can** also see obstacles on the way to a Currency Exchange Union. So he recommends what is apparently the most fruitful attitude to this, that is to say, "active pessimism" so that the aims continue to be kept in the sights. Hans Bartsch

(Industrickurier, 10 March 1970)

### Gas centrifuge SELLING

#### project is given Wail order houses continue to increase dramatically annual turnover the go ahead

Diant for enriching uranium by m of the gas centrifuge process who built in a joint Federal Rep.

British-Dutch project for which the countries have just signed a contract, may possibly be the start of a bright-project registrative real sentences venture that will become big in time.

It is, at any rate, the saviour of this pleasure—and sell.

It is, at any rate, the saviour of this pleasure—and sell.

It is, at any rate, the saviour of this pleasure—and sell.

conduct an independent survey of his pleasure - and sell. possibilities offered by this process. Sociologically speaking mail-order buyout coming under fire from the prograg and selling was frowned on as being a da mongers of the Eastern Bloc. method involving mainly "insignificant Certainly the new method of engage ople".

uranium is far too expensive to ke, in higher society people did not gladly for the production of atom bank bedmit that they bought from a catalogue

for the production of atom bombs kadmit that they bought from a catalogue could have led to increased fears thattend they usually restricted their purcountry was dreaming of becoming schases to less obvious articles, buying

dresses and coats, furniture and the like The tripartite contract will not afrom ordinary shops. the initiatives the present government But in the last ten years mail-order taken towards renunciation of force buying and selling has become socially

Joint plant for the scheme will behacceptable. It became chic to order furin Capenhurst (England) and Akcoats and prefabricated houses, concrete (Netherlands), but firms from this armixers and law mowers, radios and film try will have a finger in the pie. They cameras through the post. Not only this contribute expert technical knowabut mail-order firms also arranged holiand advise on the production and outdays as well as any travel bureau and carried out the service industries such as

There will be indirect gains from the unit of the leading concerns in the project for the Six and its prospet Among the leading concerns in the luture members. American installar Federal Republic mail-order trade, for enriching uranium are to be had Quelle, Neckermann and Otto Versand, over to private enterprise, so it sanot only did the range of goods on offer These have up until now been the increase, but the percentage of these that pliers of uranium to the rest of twere luxury articles, particularly elec-Western world, so it is certain the settrical goods went up, too.

orn Europe will not in the long mal: Mail-order firms' catalogues have beable to enjoy adequate supplies of come today a symbol of our flourishing alum unless it can build installation and prosperous society.

Quelle's latest success is to offer pedi-Without the new plant there would gree dogs, which are despatched in spedanger of Europe's entire nuclear resi

industries being subject to heavy pares from the world market, despite efforts to avert this.

It is not without good reason to well-organised, countinually growing American firms are guaranteeing in popularity and recording ever higher ficient supplies of combustion mater turnover figures and success stories

to all purchasers of nuclear reactor money-wise. last for the lifetime of the reactor. One sign that winter sports are reaching Like other Euratom nations this co an ever wider public and enjoying a try has had to consider the alternative period of expansion the like of which has depending on the United States in inever been known before is provided by long run or contributing towards that ISPO the international trade fair for

pansion of the expensive French; sports gear 1970.

diffusion plant as a source of supply.

The third alternative, for which of exhibitors, 800 of them from 22 country's scientists have plumped, is showing off their wares in the light street of the stree

being attempted and the pioneering of Munich.

Just about everything imaginable in the om partners.

So Bonn is doing its bit towards militiand apresski wear and all kinds of equip ment and accessories, some of great importance and others rather trivial.

At first the demand for special safety attachments for skis was hesitant, but then as more and more people became business became brisk on these articles.

The reason for this change of opinion is largely attributable to the International Working Committee for Safety in Skiing (IAS) which has published after years of holding back a chart of the broken limbs that have come as a result of skiing accidents.

Thanks to the IAS calculations manufacturers of skiing equipment now know that skiers' legs have for too long been clamped in unsatisfactory ski attachments promotional work for the exploitations that do not give adequate protection in the case of an accident.

Among the plans at present being of Now extensive tests have been carried sidered is one in connection with discovery of sulphur deposits in the latter's sometimes uncontrolled and

cially designed containers by rail-express. They come complete with their family tree, inoculation certificates and life and travel insurance. There is a wide range of man's best friend on offer from Quelle, including long-haired Dackels cocker spaniels, toy poodles, sheepdogs, collies and miniature poodles.

It is a moot point whether buying the family's pet by post is not rather degrading and might not tend to make him somewhat despised! But the fact that managers of mail-order houses have entered the canine world shows that they are constantly on the lookout for something new to add to their catalogues.

Selling on approval by mail is not vithout its difficulties. For instance in 1968 Neckermann's mail-order business rocketed up by twelve per cent. Their ordinary shops only achieved a four per

But Quelle only scored a two per cent rise at this time and at their original base in Furth the growth rate was even smaller. Their shops, however, saved the bacon with a sixteen per cent increase.

Obviously the hasty expansion rate in Quelle stores and "agencies" (nowadays called retail branches) undermined the mail-order business by adversely affecting delivery arrangements. Quelle boss Gustav Schickedanz had to give his original business centre a helping to get it back on its

In 1969 in the Quelle group mail-order business increased by about nine per cent, but progress in the over-the-counter sales centres was still far ahead with an increase of about sixteen per cent.

In two or three years at Quelle the turnover at stores will outstrip that of the mall-order business. In the case of Neckermann stores have for some years been more profitable than mail-order (recently by more than sixty per cent).

At the Frankfurt mail-order house domestic items, travel and service industries are stronger than at Quelle. But total profits remain behind Gustav Schickedanz' concern in Fürth. Last year Neckermann recorded a 5.5 per cent higher turnover in mail-order and a nine per cent improvement in turnover in the "stationary sales" line.

It is difficult to make comparisons between these two largest mail order firms in this country, because of different company structures.

Indeed it is difficult to separate out the

two sides of these firms' trading, the stores and the mall-order side. In fact the company catalogue is the main source of advertising for the whole business and not just mail-order.

Various other motive forces back the companies' trade and just how much the one side boosts the other it is difficult to

When GEG Versand says that its growth rate for 1969 was 28 per cent this is not clear-cut since not all of its turnover can be ascribed to mail-order, at least in the traditional sense of the word.
It is difficult to isolate statistics regard-

ing mail-order in general. The Federal Statistics Office tends to base its figures on the dominant side of these companies trading and therefore considers Neckermann to be a chain of department stores, taking no account of the mail-order side at all. It states that Neckermann's growth rate in 1969 was 8.6 per cent without breaking this figure down into its component parts.

Ouelle is still regarded as being a mail-order concern with a 9.4 per cent increase in turnover. The overall figure for growth in the Federal Republic's retail trade was 10.2 per cent.
The Ifo statistics institute estimated the

. Federal Republic mail-order (exclusive)

turnover in 1968 at about 7,000 million Marks. And working on this figure Ifo estimates that the growth rate for 1969 will remain below the retail trade average

of ten per cent. Despite these figures the mail-order business is reckoned to have a bright future with good expansion chances in our prosperous society with its continuing demands for a more individual and widerspread supply of varied goods.

Peter Neckermann predicted recently at a conference in Munich that there would be a "renaissance" of the mail-order

The larger stores are keen to benefit this as the "golden offer of the week" in Knufhof stores shows. But it is equally obvious that no more big retailers in this country are keen to enter the mail-order

The clearest example of what chances there are for expansion has been shown in recent times by Otto Versand of Hamburg, a pure mail-order concern with no

#### Hamburg branch

Growth rate at Otto for 1969/70 should be about fifteen per cent. But Otto Versand is to branch out into the other side of the business: the first Otto store is to be opened in mid-October in the Poppenbuttel district of Hamburg.

The idea is to profit from an integrated store-mail business and ward off in advance any slackening off of mail-order business that may come in later years.

Top of the tree Quelle however is turning its sights to larger markets on an international basis. Conquering European markets is proving difficult however and Italy is presenting particularly tough problems.

Not everywhere are people so inclined to buy on trust articles they have not seen in real life rather than just on the glossy pages of a catalogue as they are in the Federal Republic.

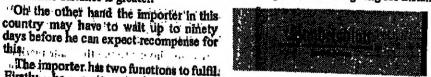
Hermann Bössenecker (DIE WELT, 7 March 1970)

#### Prushing aside the warnings of people in trade about the effect of a higher. Increased Bank Rate will hit Bank Rate on this country's imports, the Bundesbank has raised Bank Rate to 7.5 imports and raise prices In trade circles the opinion has been

expressed that the measures taken to boost imports at the time of revaluation measures on imports should not be underof the Mark will be cancelled out more or less - and more more than less! - by the estimated.

Just because imports were made cheaper by revaluation of the Mark this does not mean that importers can afford to bring in far more material than they did

Nor do all the supplying countries have the capacities to step up their imports at the drop of a hat. Hongkong for instance.



Firstly: he : must : pay the advance In countries where their is potential for charges on the goods he imports Secondgreater exports to the Federal Republic, for instance the East Bloc and Comly he must credit his customers. So with the new increased interest on credit he is munist China, it is not possible to step up forced to raise his prices, where the real it that imports because this country's liberalisa-The position is particularly desperate tion measures do not go far enough. for importers of raw materials, since if they are forced to raise their prices industrialists who buy from them may be

The fact that very few importers can afford to finance their own business and have to rely on oradit is still decisive. They are bound to pass on the extra costs resulting from higher Bank Rate to their

And the food and drink market, which customera, comprede gio que can called has been operating with minimal profit So far only the mail order business has margins for some time, is now forced to not been affected by the Bank's measurthe limits in this highly competitive sphere:
Though the imports position has been good since revaluation the effect of these

and conditions of payment and hopes that when prices have to be reconsidered Bank Rate will have been cut again.

But that a narrowing of profit margins may come about is not in dispute. Generally speaking tradespeople are of the opinion that the Central Bank Comin the past, though there is reason to opinion that the Central Bank Com-believe the importers might find suffi- "mittee's decision has come at the wrong

With the onset of economic braking measures new braking tactics have been employed. In trade these are likely to lead to tendencies which will result in

Importers certainly find themselves generally speaking worse off than the greater part of the export trade.

Exporters have not yet suffered greatly from the effects of revaluation of the Mark last autumn.

Furthermore they could quite happily up their prices, safe in the knowledge that other countries are experiencing inflation and would still be glad to buy Federal Republic goods even if they became more

The opposite effect applies in the case of imports, however, importers experience accumulated price rises as a result of increased export goods tates in other countries and the additional burden of increased Bank Rate in this country.

This trend will certainly not contribute towards price stability. (Handelsblatt, 10 March 1970)

northern provice Salta. (Handeliblatt, 10 March 1970

ing districts.

and research.

non-ferric minerals.

Europe more independent.

(Prankfurter Rundschau, 5 March

Mining experts to

aid Argentina's

sulphur industry

It was announced recently that the Federal Republic is to send experts technical advisors to the Argentine's mis-

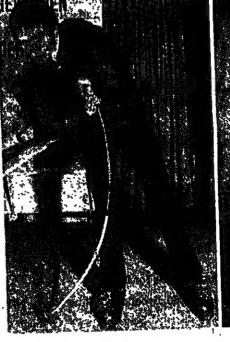
The experts will work in cooperate

with experts of the Fabricas Militari

which will pay for the costs of equipment

Their job will be to investigate and

## Latest safety devices at Munich sports exhibition





Thoughts of safety have induced manufacturers to produce ski sticks that are pilable (picture on the left). The picture on the right is of the skibob 'Champion' which has a central runner. More than 800 exhibitors from twenty-two countries displayed sports (Photos: Botzenhardt) gear and equipment at the Munich event.

uncontrollable legs firmly to skis that have not always gone in the direction the skier intended. Of the 27 pieces of such equipment tested only two brands could be given the rating "satisfactory."

Now, as a result of reports of this kind, even those skiers who took a rather casual attitude to the sport have been sufficiently warned that so-called automatic safety devices on skis and ski attachments did not always perform their job "automa-

fically". They now know that what really counted when it was obvious that a skier was not going to last the course in an upright position was not so much the built-in safety device on the skis and ski attachments as the skier's own sense of selfpreservation.

Skiers, who do not have a death wish, must however not only rely on good skis and attachments for their safety, but also on the state of the runs. These must always be well tended and scrutinised. The combination of ski, ski-boot and the human element are closely interwoven in the safe or otherwise passage of the skier from the top of the ski slope to the bottom.

The short-ski reacts far more sensitively to unevenness of the slope than full-sized skis. Many ski schools for children and adults are using these skis for teaching the sport and practising. So an even run is

A rough slope can be disastrous for the beginner since the effect of mistakes seems to be cumulative and to the inexperienced skier an attempt to right one

Continued on page 13

#### **PUBLISHING**

## Springer and Bertelsmann cooperate

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

THE MERGER TO END ALL MERGERS

A xel Springer and Gruner & Jahr, two of the country's most powerful newspaper proprietors, are at daggers drawn. Armed with two statements under oath envoys of press baron Axel Springer, 57, and his general manager Christian Kracht, 48, recently went to court.

Stern, an illustrated weekly published by Gruner & Jahr and edited by Henry Nannen, had claimed, seemingly con-vincingly, that opinion-maker Springer intends to sell all but a minority shareholding in Axel Springer & Sohn suffi-cient to veto moves to which he objects.

The majority shareholding is, Stern maintains, to be acquired by Bertelsmann, the book club and educational publishers owned by Reinhard Mohn, 48, who is to buy a 33-per-cent stake, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, whose fifty-year-old managing director Ludwig Poullain, nicknamed Abs II after influential top manager Hermann Josef Abs of Deutsche Bank, who is to acquire forty per cent of the stock.

Springer's emissarles have taken out a summons against this scoop that Stern staffers claim to have gleaned from the lips of none other than Ludwig Poullain. Peter Tamm, 42, senior manager at Springer's, maintains that "This is the greatest pack of lies Stern has ever circulated."

It does not look like Gruner & Jahr are going to have to pay up and even if they do, money will change hands on paper only. After an avalanche of statements denials by all concerned the indications are that Bertelsmann will soon be the core of an enormous press and



information empire with an annual turnover of well over 2,000 million Marks.

Since Bertelsmann have considerable but not inexhaustible financial resources backing was sought and found from Westdeutsche Landesbank, who are to buy a fair-sized stake in Bertelsmann.

Poullain has bought his way into a number of notable concerns with the intention of forging his holdings into a new kind of unit trust. This was presumably his original intention in buying the Bertelsmann holding.

The result, on the other hand, is, as Die Zeit, a weekly owned by Gruner & Jahr co-proprietor Gerd Bucerius, put it, "a merger to end all mergers."

By means of buying substantial stakes in concerns with a wide range of subsidiaries that more than justify the original outlay Poullain can pride himself on being a major shareholder in the following press and entertainments empire:

- A direct stake in Bertelsmann gains him access to the country's largest publishing group comprising fourteen publishing houses, thirteen book and record clubs, six film companies (including Ufa), five service companies, four book printers, two record production and sales companies, two TV companies and two membership canvassing concerns.

Bertelsmann also owns three wholesalers. Turnover last year is stated to have been 625 million Marks,

- With the aid of Landesbank capital Bertelsmann are in a position to pay Axel Cäsar Springer on his sixtleth birthday in 1972 roughly 250 million Marks for a 33-per-cent holding in the Springer concern. Poullain will thus have an interest in the country's largest newspaper publishers, with an annual turnover in excess of 900 million Marks.

Springer publishes circulation millionaires such as the radio and TV weeklies Hör zu and Funk-Uhr, the tabloids Bild-Zeitung and Bild am Sonntag, the national daily Die Welt and the Sunday Welt am Sonntag, Hamburger Abendblatt, Berliner Morgenpost, BZ and so on.

Springer also owns printing houses in Hamburg, Essen, Berlin, Darmstadt and Ahrensburg (where Der Spiegel is printed), several TV production companies, book publishers and a travel agency that has a ninth share in Europe's largest travel consortium, Touristik Union Interna-

By means of the 25-per-cent stake Bertelsmann have held in Gruner & Jahr since last year Poullain will also be able to bring influence to bear on the country's largest publisher of magazines, at least in terms of circulation.

Gruner & Jahr publish Stern, Schöner wohnen, Brigitte and Capital and hold ninety per cent of the share capital of Kindler & Schiermeyer of Munich, who publish Jasmin and Eltern. Publishing firms and distributors responsible for

Twen magazine, Buch Hansa be and Radio Maritim also contrib Computers take the donkey

All in all the outcome of the me end all mergers, were it to have about in 1969, would have achie overall turnover of a little or million Marks last year, only 100: Marks loss than the turnover of Ir

The merger would make by Springer a less promising target
Monopolies Continission since he
then no longer be able to do cue
he wants. At the same time it we
up a press and entertainments emp would dominate the market.

No other group would be an either today's roads nor the vehicles that use them have much in comnear as powerful. Holtzbrinck, samon with what is either technologically for that matter. Der Spiegel mifeasible or, from the viewpoint of transsmall fry in comparison,

port policy, desirable. When all is said and done the It is high time Federal and state Transintends to gain complete control port Ministries, local authorities and the projected cassette TV market. Yet motor industry paid more attention to agreement between medic the wealth of theoretical discussion and firms on sharing such a prize careful pilot schemes.

No. 416 - 31 March 1970

would be grist to the mill of the An energetic process of development polles Commission it can do E leading to future-orientated planning for whatsoever about a giant of this az private transport in this country could be In order to guarantee freedom initiated with the next mile of autobahn

nion in newspapers and at pubito be built.
both of which are in serious days. Section by section roads could be very least the merger to end all automated over the years to come, for must do is frame editorial stains instance. When new autobahns are built,

authors and newspaper staff.

Even if Ludwig Poullain is contained and urban motorways and major bypasses constructed the opportunity of setting up a completely stay in the background like his on new system that is relatively inexpensive number in Britain. Lord Thomas in the background is the state of t number in Britain, Lord Thomas and ideal for future traffic should not be Fleet, and quietly earn money - it missed. in Fleet Street, the other on the ba. A system of automated roads stands Hamburg's Fleete, the old canals -s every chance of being an eminently sensies of the kind granted to the staff ble means of developing private transport.

Monde and Stem are the very k A modest start could be made on the must concede. Werner Meyer-La main arteries of long-distance traffic.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGE Cables could be incorporated into the SONNTAGSBLATT, a Mark surface of autobahns; not bundles of cable as thick as your arm but thin leads in mid-lane forming loops at regular

These guidelines, as they are known in the trade, could function as tracks for motor vehicles, the difference between them and, say, trolleybuses or trams, being that cars would continue to be propelled under their own steam, as it were, fuelled either by petroleum in some form or by battery.

They will, however, be steered by the cables over long distances and no longer by the human hand at the wheel of the

Hannoversche Allgemeine has discussed he idea with Professor Walter Grabe of Hanover University of Technology. He is of the opinion that the technology of guideline systems no longer presents insuperable obstacles.

Both the cables and the necessary devices to be incorporated in motor vehicles have either been developed already or are in an advanced stage of

Professor Grabe does not foresee financial difficulties that would make the installation of guideline systems out of the question from the word go either. The cost of installing cables is negligible in relation to the five or six million Marks a kilometre of autobahn now costs and

As for the additional device for which the motorist would have to pay, it could probably be supplied at less cost than automatic transmission or a sliding roof. In luxury saloons designed for longdistance travel (and they would, to begin with, be the only cars in which installation would be worthwhile) the automatic pilot would in any case make little

difference to the price.

The benefits would be considerable even if the most elementary form of guideline system were to be put into practice.

"Many motorists," Professor Grabe says, "frequently lose track of where they are on the road when driving along the

autobahn on a rainy night. Their windscreen wipers leave smears on the windscreen and their vision is restricted by the headlights of oncoming vehicles and the bow waves of rainwater sprayed at them by heavy lorries."

work out of driving

Far better than the optical aids already built into the road surface, guidelines could show drivers the way by auto-matically guiding vehicles along the centre of their lane.

A trial stretch of guideline road is already in existence. At Contidrome, the proving ground of Continental, the Hanover-based tyre manufacturers, driverless cars are sent round the track at all speeds by remote control.

Electronically steered test cars are used by the tyre manufacturers to test their products under optimum scientific conditions. At the same time the electronic guideline system, developed by Siemens, represents a pilot scheme for future use on the open road.

Conversion of the main through roads to a fully automated network is conceivable in a number of stages. The first, simple guideline, Professor Grabe also feels, could be followed by a second that not only keeps cars in lane but also feeds the motorist with a constant supply of information as to his distance from the car in front. Electronic influence could also be brought to bear on accelerator and brake pedals.

At Contidrome the driverless cars, all fairly expensive family saloons, are remote-controlled from a central switchboard. Siemens visualise a number of intermediate stages leading to automated roads that could be undertaken in the course of this decade.

The firm's calculations are based on the ssumption that computers will be used for a far greater range of traffic functions than at present. As things are, computers are used merely to operate traffic lights.

Ideal motoring, as Siemens see it, is not to be achieved with the traffic signals at

present in existence. What is needed is a comprehensive system with a central computer that can be consulted by the dividual motorist.

Existing radio information for motorists and weather reports and forecasts

tinuous, up-to-the-minute information digested by the computer and then passed on without delay to the motorists directly affected. There would be terminal on the ceiver and transmitter designed for direct contact with the central traffic computer. Siemens, large comput-

mented by con-

manufacturers themselves, imag-ine motorists dialling a sig-figure number as the code for the city and street of their destination. Subscriber trunk dialling is based on a similar principle and already overseas telephone numbers can be dialled directly. Before every deci-

sion (at every junction, for instance) an optical signal could be passed on to the motorist indicating the direction which to travel in order to reach his destination as quickly as pos-

Diversions can be arranged by the computer to avoid roadworks and traffic iams since the computer also knows how many other cars there are on the roads and where they are at any given moment.

Siemens estimate the cost of programmed motoring to be in the region of 0.000 million Marks, or ten per cent of the investment in roadbuilding that will prove essential over the coming decades. This would appear to be a tolerable amount, particularly as charges could be made exactly as they are for using the telephone. The actual device that would be built into the car itself costs a mere 100 Marks or so.

In the local transport sector programmed motoring can probably be put into practice more easily than over long distances. This can be achieved by means of combining the idea with a new mode of transport that has been much discussed and written about over the last decade but has also yet to progress further than



Professor Walter Grabe, who has done research into traffic problems at Hanover's Technical University, displaying the model of (Photo: Wilhelm Hauschild) a town car he has designed.

Programmed motoring could be syste-matically combined with the much-vaunted town car. A town car designed by Professor Grabe himself in Hanover would be ideally suited for the purpose.

The large model on his office desk immediately brings to mind visions of a space capsule. A bell-shaped body with windows is mounted on a circular chassis. Inmates sitting comfortably on the two roomy seats ("There is nothing I dislike more than cramped seats in a car," says Grabe) have uninterrupted all-round vi-

There is plenty of leg room in front and adequate storage space behind the two seats. The two doors slide up instead of being lifted up as in the bubble car of a few years ago. "It is nonsense to continue manufacturing cars with doors that open upwards," Grabe says. "They are dan-

Protessor Grabe's town car, known as the Parkomobile ("Cars stand around somewhere or other for 95 per cent of the time") has neither a steering column nor accelerator or brake pedals. He has combined all three in a kind of joystick located between the two seats.

You push the joystick forwards and the Parkomobile moves off. Push it to the left and it turns left, back and it stops. further back and it goes into reverse. It can even drive sideways ("What you need in town is something that will manoeuvre into parking lots with ease," Grabe

The Parkomobile has four wheels. Two are on either side of the vehicle and powered by battery. The other two are on a longitudinal axis at front and rear and turn a full 360 degrees like the castors on a tea trolley.

Professor Grabe does not claim to have solved the problem of public transport. "There is no question of that," he comments. "Public transport will continue to

He would like to induce motor manufacturers to think a little more subtly, though. A distinction between long-, medium- and short-distance cars is bound to come, he reckons. One type cannot cope with everything in the air either.

There is no reason whatsoever why the Parkomobile should not be equipped for programmed motoring. Cities aiready have computers of their own. They might just as well handle traffic control as well. Town cars could be privately owned

but they could equally well be used as driverless taxis. Put two Marks in the slot and drive from A to B with the aid of computer navigation. Dieter Tasch (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 March 1970)

Hans Thoma
(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung

Wr Deutschland, 10 Match 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung fur deutschland

## One of the world's top ten

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both 'its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

A Section of the Control of the

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world, 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurier Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only a an international level.

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

Advertising representatives for U.S.A.;

I.N.T.A. International Newspaper and Trade Advertising, 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036, Tel. 212 581-3755

model in many talking out to specify

and the state of the property of the second

Advertising representative for U.K.:

AF International, Advertising Services Ltd, 7/9 Baker Street, London W.1., Tel. Welbeck 5407 the thirt the in a survival defendance

## Munich sports exhibition

wrong move can often lead him to making an even worse wrong move.

There is tough competition among the top skiing centres in the Alps. Each wants be able to boast more well tended kilometres of ski slopes than its rivals. But there is a great lack of staff and the wages being demanded are far too high.
The inevitable outcome is mechanisa-

For some time now there has been the rumble of snowploughs and levellers, some on four axles, some on more, attempting to prepare ski slopes. These versatile machines carry out all the necessary work on and around the ski slopes and paths. But in the winter sports areas of Bavaria it was not only new equipment on

the market and complicated machinery on the slopes that people were demanding. Ski fanatics started calling for new clauses in the law books.

In Bavaria the Federal state legislators passed responsibility for the upkeep of ski slopes largely over to the control of the local skiing authorities and municipal councils in skiing areas.

In other cases contracts in private law made other interested parties responsible for the safe upkeep of skiing runs.

This applies to areas where there is sufficient snow for skiing. In other places there is a lack and what there is is soon worn away by passing skis. In yet other places the Föhn a warm dry wind disposes of the snow.

So now firms are producing trans-

If the problem with your ski slope lies in the opposite direction and you have too much snow do not despair - there are snow melters on the market that will help you deal with the surpluses.

All this equipment not to mention other track preparing apparatus, loud-hallers, timing devices, skilift accessories and tannoy equipment were part of the international winter sports show organised by ISPO in Munich.

And as if that was not enough you could also order there new cashdesk equipment for skillifts and rescue sleighs!

#### **M** TOURISM

## Bad Oeynhausen – a spa for all

#### WATERS WITH VARYING MINERAL CONTENTS

Surrounded by the wooded slopes of the Wiehe and Weser mountains lies fatigue and circulatory troubles often North Rhine-Westphalia's only state spa appear in fairly young people. Centre Bad Oeynhausen in the midst of Often too, there are disordered. numerous well-known health springs.

This spa is to the east of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia on the great meander of the River Weser.

The Porta Westfalica with the old Kaiserdenkmal lies to the south. This is a beautiful area of North Rhine-Westphalia pregnant with history.
Not only that but it can boast many art

treasures from days gone by as well.

About 130 years ago the royal Berghauptmann (inspector of mines) Carl Frei-

herr von Oeynhausen bored the first well here. His work was to make Bad Oeynhausen at a later date one of Germany's leading health spas.

The Jordan spring is the largest thermal salt spring in the world. The thermal waters that gush from the earth are between 32 and 35 degrees centigrade. Apart from these thermal brine springs there are cold salt springs and the Wittekind fountain, the largest source of calcium chloride in Europe,

The springs have varying carbon dioxide and sodium chloride content and contain other minerals to varying degrees allowing doctors at the springs to measure of the subject. Doctors at the state spa doses accurately according to the nature centre are there to advise those seeking a and severity of diseases.

This makes Bad Oeynhausen one of the most flexible spas in Europe. Heart complaints are today more common as a result of the technological rat-race, the has been set by the Badehaus II, opened careless use of modern forms of transport and pollution of the air by industry and vehicles. In addition to this babies can be born with damaged heart muscles. But without doubt defective heart muscles and valves come as a result of our modern way

Who today does not suffer from too

and circulatory diseases.

mean it must be a sun trap with very few

is an ideal mixture of biological and

climatic stimulant factors and soothing

elements. So more and more holiday

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Often too, there are disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems that are particularly acute after poliomyelitis and other diseases of the bone

Apart from the beneficial effect on nervous diseases that Bad Oeynhausen offers its waters have a particularly good effect on diseases of the bones, joints and

All forms of sub-acute and chronic rheumatism of the joints, deformed joints as a result of arthritis, spine damage and the common cases of slipped disc belong in this catagory.

Spa treatment at Bad Ocynhausen has

ad outstanding success in cases of typical women's diseases. Great success has been recorded in the treatment of abdominal diseases, lumbago, cramps, dysmen-nhorroea and climacteric diseases. Even female sterility has been treated with some success here.

Allergies such as nettlerash have been relieved and pediatric cures made.

130 years of experience of the healthgiving properties of Bad Ocynhausen waters have resulted in a systematic study cure. But a health spa cure does not only require a spring and doctors for success. Equipment and opportunities for individual treatment are essential. An example on 28 June 1960, which still meets planned with an eye to the future.

In Badehaus II rheumatism sufferers not only bathe in spring water but are able to take cures in hot germ-free sand. Other treatment given at Bad Ocynhausen is unique to the locality.



The fountains in Bad Oeyhausen spa gardens

There is a special clinic for sufferers of heart and circulatory diseases, the Goll-

witzer-Maier Institute, in the Kurpark. Of course guests at the spa are provided with excellent food and special food when necessary and since entertainment is an essential part of convalescence provision is made.

There are special spa concerts to entertain health seekers while they take their spa water. Another attraction is in the main hall where there is a good selection of shops to keep the health seekers occupied in inclement weather.

The Kurhaus and concert area have been there for sixty years. The former is in the architectural style of the Kalser's period: (

With its many halls and recreation rooms it still fulfills its purpose and many spa visitors who have tired of seeing modern ticky-tacky architecture can enjoy seeing some storling buildings from the early twentieth century.

Bad Oeynhausen lacks nothing in the

## Pity the poor referee

THE MAN VERY MUCH IN THE MIDDLE OF IT ALL



the 105 Federal league football referees who run the gauntlet of riticism by millions of football fans eek after week do not fit into any set attern. The one may be 27, the other 6, the one a solicitor by profession, the ther a clerk, a schoolmaster or an artisan.

ommon is idealism. Amateurs all, they ach try in their own way to keep law and order among 22 professionals for linety minutes.

The more hectic the game, the better (Photo: Hans Wagner/Stantsbad Osymbia: referee must be. Much depends on his way of entertainment for visituake decisions. If the right decisions are search of health. Whatever a priot taken at the right time the game wants, be it an hour's swim, a themslescends to the level of a farce and may swimming pool, an individual bathwell end with a scandal.

special private treatment, gymnasis Federal league referees note the light therapy. There are sports fieldlevelopment of professional football with all kinds of sports to help in the commixed feelings. On the one hand the cent process, but one major factor interest shown by the general public is cure is the surrounding. The still strategy on the other the seriousness cure is the surroundings. The mikilattering, on the other the seriousness beautiful woodland refreshes the lwith which everything is taken by lungs and spirit and makes walkinglions of fans is one of the principal plantum continuous and spirit and makes walkinglions of fans is one of the principal reasons for the increasing number of fouls.

pleasure again.

This is not only intended to be a "It is not so much a crisis of referees as the Bad Ocynhausen cure but is hope crisis of spectators who would like to encourage visitors when cured to have the referee as a convenient tinue walking when they return hope whipping boy," says Rudolf Kreitlein, Should we talk of the hotels and \$47, of Stuttgart who recently reached the houses? It does not seem necessary shage limit and is now in retirement as a such a generously built and tappetop-class referee.

state spa centre naturally has good in He attributes this state of affairs to the accommodation. Every disease escanty knowledge of the laws of the game

accommodation. Every disease escanty knowledge of the laws of the game something to cure but there are githat most fans have and the fanaticism variations. It could not be said that with which they support their home Ocynhausen is expensive, just that richubs.

are fair. (Industrickutier, 7 March ! Even the best referees sometimes make

mistakes, of course. Just like the players the ref is occasionally in poor form. But Unlike the player, whose poor form can The woodland scenery in Freudent be, offset by the performance of his is world famous with its pine con team-mates, when a referee has a bad day

and Kinzigtal. Agriculturally speci. What is more, a single doubtful decision these forests are a fine example to can exercise a considerable influence rest of the world. There is a w on the overall impression he creates. He network of paths marked out for be can have done a grand job for 89 minutes only to overlook what appears to have Freudenstadt is a specialised free been a foul in the penalty area in the final cure centre for people suffering is minute of the game and judgment is

moment. He must react as soon as Herrenalb and Hinterzarten. The for his whistle a second too late and it looks has grown around a Cistercian abbat his whistle a second too late and it looks as though his decision was blased,

There can be no reconstructing the situation in which he takes his decision either. Yet what he says is law and a single; decision can decide the outcome of a Cup competition or clinch relegation, in both cases involving potential gains or take in oxygen.

Referees deal with the reactions of the

general public in a variety of ways. Kurt Tschenscher of Mannheim, who works in a bank, has long since given up reading press reports, "because I generally have the impression that the reporter and I were at different games."

"It is difficult enough to spot an offence when you are five yards away, he says. "How on earth can anyone who is fifty or more yards away claim to be a better judge of the situation? "
Of late there has a fair amount of

debate on the financial status of referees. For players, it is claimed, the referee is a poor fool. Maybe a professional footballer earning 5,000 Marks a month does occasionally laugh at the referee's idealism as an amateur, for that matter.

On the whole, though, referees do not feel themselves to be poor fools and they are respected to a greater or lesser degree by players.

Disputes with players occasionally occur where a decision is controversial but this is due to the unstable state players are in as a result of the extraordinary effort they must put into the game. Depending on their mentality they either insult the ref or clout him.

At a moment such as this the referee, who is himself permanently under stress, must show skill and understanding. Authoritarian reactions are not always the appropriate response. An experienced referee distinguishes between spur-of-themoment reactions and deliberate insults or injuries.

For professionals the game of football is their bread and butter. Each win, each goal even, is hard cash. This too must be borne in mind. Any form of payment would seriously undermine the ref's authority. He would be bound to be on the same side as the players and compromise as a result.

The alternative to the referee's present status is a professional referee. They already exist in a number of Latin and South American countries. At the moment there is no intention of introducing professional status for referees in this country. None of the Federal league refs would consider giving

### Medical checks for national soccer team

il potential members of the national A football team for Mexico and this year's World Cup are to undergo a detailed medical check at the department of circulation research and aports medicine of Cologne Sports Adacemy over the next few weeks.

The checks are to be made under conditions as near as possible to those prevailing during a game and are designed mainly to examine general condition and test limits of end



The referee called upon to make a decision

up their trade or profession for an insecure career as a professional referee. The greatest difficulty is a paid ref's social security. How much is a man to be

paid who must retire at the age of 47? What pension settlement is he to be given? What is to happen if he falls ill, is injured or goes through a period of poor form? Professionalism would involve altering the entire structure of a system that has on the whole proved a success. Maybe professional referees will prove

necessary at some future date for reasons of time. Already league fixtures are played several days a week. Most referees can hardly cope with their ex officio functions as it is.

Genuine problems would arise if regular fixtures were to be played on Wednesdays too, as in England. Yet Sir Stanley Rous's Football Association has not felt able to decide in favour of professional referees

This country is still a long way off professionalism as well. Federal league referees are themselves opposed to a second salary for their work on the field of play. More money, the argue, does not necessarily mean improved performance.

An extra 300 or 400 Marks a month would, of course, be splendld but it would not provide a ref with X-ray eyes. The only definite result would be a second income tax form. If he does not already possess a sixth sense for minor or major offences and cannot smell an offside a mile away not even 1,000 Marks more a month will do the trick.

Like the players, referees are motivated by ambition. To begin with they are one of 37,000 other refs, but with a little luck, perseverance and encouragement they can become, at an early age, one of the favoured 105 who ref or run the line at Federal league matches.

Seven of the present 105 have reached the ultimate goal. They are on the FIFA list and entitled to referee European Cup, international and World Cup fixtures.

At 29 Paul Kindervater of Cologne is offences, one of the youngest Pederal league

referees. In professional life he works for a health insurance company. This alone is an indication of the idealism he must possess to spend so much of his spare time on something completely different.

Like the other 104 he prepares thoroughly for every game. He trains twice a week, on Wednesdays with colleagues, on Fridays alone. Training consists of circuit work, running distances of between 25 metres and 6,000 metres, gymnastics and, for relaxation, football.

In addition he attends courses on the laws at which short lectures are given, and once a year he takes a theoretical and practical examination. His hobby takes time, is demanding and occasionally degrading but on the whole satisfying.

Young people show little interest in training to be a referee. This is probably because referees are often seen in a bad light. It goes almost without saying that the ref was to blame.

He does little to counter this impression, either. Nor can he. The Football Association insists that he maintains the greatest reserve. He is supposed to avoid nterviews as far as possible, since every word misunderstood could prejudice his neutral status. As far as he is concerned no publicity is good publicity.

Pootball has become a hectic business. Enormous sums of money have changed the cheerful chase after the ball into a fight for cash and prestige. Bonuses of 1,000 and 2,000 Marks for a win are no longer out of the ordinary.

The more there is at stake, the faster and tougher play is. The drama moves from the pitch to the terraces and back. An explosive atmosphere develops. In this melting-pot of commercial interest and emotional reaction the referee must keep cool come what may. Otherwise all hell

may break loose.

Hardly anyone remembers that it is not the referee who makes the game tough and brutal; it is the players who commit , Rolf Kunkel

(CHRIST UND WELT, 6 March 1970)

ľ	75	4 00 lb.
	~	- N - S
1	بي. ر	06.50
ı	( )	و ريد
	8	5 To 200

#### Piderly people taking a holiday not only look for refreshment to blow away the cobwebs from the previous No black marks for health-giving working year and to prepare themselves Black Forest air for the next one, but also regard a vacation as preventive medicine to bolster

up their health and strength for another twelve months. Their ideal holiday resort is, therefore, likely to be quite different from that factor in climatic treatment. chosen by people who have not yet learnt what it is to suffer from heart, respiratory

It is difficult for the layman to imagine what is involved when a meteorologist sets out to test the purity of the air at a If the doctor sees no point in prescribing a health spa cure he is most likely to

Take for example the frigorigraph, an advise our senior citizens to make for a apparatus that simulates reactions of the place where the air is fresh and pure, so that they can fill their lungs with "ozone", a place where the meteoroloian skin to climatic conditions and shows: what effect localised pockets of cool air are likely to have on a healthgists guarantee that the climate is healthseeking holidaymaker. giving, curative or ideal to prevent the

In many cases daily temperature varia-For a resort to be prescribed as healthcourse of a therapeutic cure. giving it must have the right climatic conditions, which does not necessarily

Presh-air cure resorts that meet all requirements are comparatively rare, Of the more than 2,000 health-cure resorts in the Federal Republic less than forty have been authorised to claim that their All in all it must be a place where there air is of therapeutic value.

Of these about one third are in the

Black Forest, Nowhere else in Central resorts are trying to get their names on the medical lists of "fresh-air cures" Europe do the advantages of sub-tropical climatic conditions reach so far north as

fresh air cures was whether the air was pure enough. Clean, fresh air is the major fine enough to detect any impurities in the air. The air is more or less completely

In a highly industrialised area measuring instruments record about thirty grams of dust in a square metre over a period of thirty days. The national average is about one gram, but in the Black Forest far less than one gram can be collected in a

Just how seriously authorities in the Black Forest area take the purity of their air and the individual climatic factors was made clear recently in Freudenstadt There the holiday resort authorities un-

... Buildings such as this are no longer being erected just as a result of demands from local businessmen.

Not only is Freudenstadt at the summit of the curative Federal Republic Mittelgebirge health-cure region. It is also among the European holiday resorts with

This is only granted after years of climatic meteoroligical tests.

Dr Neuwirth, the Federal Republic's only bic meteorologist, said at the weather bureau at Freiburg in Breisgau that one of the most important considerations in deciding whether a resort was suitable for measuring the amount of dust and poi-

highlands stretching between the Mm there is no overlooking the fact. through the conifers.

diseases of the lungs, and as sad passed: a bad ref! scarcely touched by general tourist has a make up his mind on the spur of the Almost as popular as fresh-air resorts

has grown around a Cistercian abbat lies in the upper Albtal. Hinterarial high on the list of gourmets.

Other popular fresh-air centre Todtmoos, Höchenschwand and n. Höchenschwand is known village in the skies being situated it of the atmospheric conditions to determine what would be the best site for a new fresh-air cure centre.

Marks of the stream of tremely high quota of sunshine and its view over the Alps is very popular attractive.

St Blasien developed like Herred from a monastery and today still state guard over the Albtal with its mass

with domed church.

The list of Black Forest fresh air decisions as the company of the climate is a decision natural health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is a decision of the health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is a decision of the health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is a decision of the health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is a decision of the health-giving factor is a decision of the health-giving factor is company to health-giving factor is a decision of health-giving fac

SA \$ 0.05 Colombia con. 9 ... Congo (Brazzaville) F.C.F.A. 30,---NT 8 5.—
FF 0.60
F.C.F.A. 30.—
11 d
DM 1.—
12 d
11 d
Dr 4.—
Q 9.15
BW1 8 9.20
F.G. 30.—
G 0.25
J 8 BH 0.25
HK 8 0.70
FK 5.—
Rs 0.80 Indonesia,
Irán
Irán
Iraq
Irajad
Israei
Islay
Ivory Coast
Jamaica,
Jamaica,
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Libaria
Libya
Loxembourg
Madagescar Formose
Prance
Cabon
Cambin
Cambin
Chane
Creat Britein
Creece
Cuatemala
Cuayena
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Icaland F.C.F.A. 30.— 11 d nkr 0.90 Rs 0.60 B, 0.15